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# English, Scotch and Irish Coins,

A

MANUAL FOR COLLECTORS:

BEING

A HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE COINAGE OF GREAT  
BRITAIN, FROM THE EARLIEST AGES TO THE  
PRESENT TIME.

WITH TABLES OF APPROXIMATE VALUES OF GOOD  
SPECIMENS.



PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.



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*P. 73/209*

# English, Scotch, and Irish Coins.



## INTRODUCTION.


FOR more than a hundred years since the bequest of Sir Hans Sloane laid the foundation of our national collection in 1753, the coinage of Britain has been a favourite study, not only with the antiquary, but even with the historian. Historical facts, unnoticed either in manuscripts or in inscriptions, stand recorded upon coins alone, and there are not a few ancient monarchs, once ruling in these islands, of whom scarcely any other memorials remain but the coins they struck.

Therefore, even the unpretending collector, who is satisfied by merely storing away ancient coins in his cabinet, may serve a high purpose by saving perhaps an interesting record of some obscure fact in early English history from destruction or oblivion. No collector need be disheartened by the erroneous idea, that every coin minted in Britain is already known, and that he has no chance of finding something new or undescribed. The plough and the digger's spade constantly turn up single coins, and not unfrequently hoards, including types hitherto unknown. Amongst the principal finds we mention the hoard found in the year 1808, in the parish of Kirkoswald, in Cumberland, which brought to light 542 coins of five chief monarchs, and three archbishops; in 1817, 249 coins of Æthelbert, and about 450 others were discovered in the neighbourhood of Dorking. In 1833 a hoard of 8000 Northumbrian coins was unearthed in digging a grave in Hexham churchyard, Durham. They were contained in a bronze vessel, and were all stycae. Another large find was made at Cuerdale in 1840.

Many books have been written on English coins, amongst which the works of E. Hawkins, "The Silver Coins of England," 1841, and H. N. Humphreys "Coins of England," 1855, as well as his "Coinage of the British Empire," 1861, deserve special mention. The most comprehensive work on the subject, however, is Ruding's "Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain and its Dependencies," third edition, 3 vols., Hearne, 1840, which contains illustrations of nearly every authenticated coin struck in Great Britain up to the date of issue of the different editions. For more recent discoveries the student must refer to the "Numismatic Chronicle," edited by J. Y. Akerman, 20 vols., 1839-1859; New Series, edited by Vaux, Evans, and

Madden, 1861 to 1872 inclusive, 23 vols. As both publications are very voluminous and expensive, we have in the following pages condensed their principal contents for the use of collectors. Here we may say a few words about the value of coins. It first depends on their preservation and their rarity, then whether a coin belongs to a series, fashionable at the time when it is offered for sale, or to a class temporarily neglected by collectors. For the latter reasons the prices of English coins are ever fluctuating, and the accidental discovery of a great number of a type until then perhaps considered unique, or at least very scarce, will reduce its price to little more than the mere intrinsic value of the metal. As a guide for the prices of English coins, the collector ought to provide himself with a priced catalogue of one of the more important sales, which take place from time to time at Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge's rooms in London. As a rough guide for general use we intend to give tables of approximate values of good specimens. These tables will have no claim to special accuracy for the reasons above given, but read with the circumstances of the time they will, we believe, be of considerable assistance to collectors. Forgeries of valuable coins are of not unfrequent occurrence, but easily detected by an experienced eye. Beginners can find out the difference in appearance of a genuine and a forged coin by comparing specimens of both classes. They soon will acquire that power of discernment which cannot be taught otherwise than by experience.

Of the terms used in numismatic phrase we only mention the principal ones, reserving an explanation of the others for the occasion arising. *Obverse* is the principal side of a coin, generally bearing the head of the monarch who had it struck; *Reverse* the opposite side, with the type on it consisting of emblems, arms, &c. The plain part of a coin, not occupied by the principal figure or type, is called the *field*.



## ANCIENT BRITISH COINS.

THE earliest coin, which may be attributed with some probability to any particular British monarch, bears the inscription, "*Sego*" (Fig. 1) which stands, perhaps, for *Segonax*, a petty Kentish monarch, who lived at the time of Caesar's second invasion of Britain. The probability that this coin is British appears strengthened by the word *Tascio*, which is frequently met with upon the money of Cunobeline, who reigned during the times of Augustus, Tiberius, and Caligula, and whose dominions extended from the coasts of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, across the island westward to the banks of the Severn. The types of Cunobeline coins (Fig. 2) of which a con-

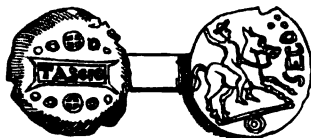


FIG. 1. SEGONAX.

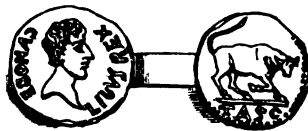


FIG. 2. CUNOBELINUS.

siderable number in gold and copper has been preserved, are for the greater part formed upon models of Roman money, bearing the united names of CUNOBELINE and CAMULODUNUM, in various abbreviations, as CVN., CVNO., CVNOBELI., CAMV, and CAMVL. The latter abbreviations stand for Camulodunum (Colchester) the capital of Cunobeline's kingdom.

With the money of this monarch the British coinage closed, for in a very few years after his decease the second subjection of Britain took place, under Claudius; and an edict was issued that all money current should bear the imperial Roman stamp. Whether Roman mints were established in Britain under Carausius and Allectus, the resident emperors, has not been established as a fact, but seems highly probable. That counterfeiters of Roman money carried on their operations in this island is sufficiently proved by the discovery of several hundred moulds for casting Roman coins at Edington in Somersetshire, at Ryton in Shropshire and at Lingivel, in Yorkshire. The Romans, having kept possession of Britain for nearly 400 years, totally deserted the island about the middle of the fifth century. Soon after their departure the Britons sought the aid of the Saxons, to protect them against the inroads of their powerful neighbours. Seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms were formed at different periods, and until these petty dominions were established Roman money probably continued to circulate in them. But when their respective sovereigns were quietly settled on their thrones they established mints, which appear to have been regulated by laws brought with them from the continent.

## COINS OF THE HEPTARCHY.

No gold money was struck by the Anglo-Saxons, and the "mancus," the "mark," the "ora," the "shilling," and the "thrimsa" were only money of account. As actually minted silver coins must be considered the "sceatta," the "penny," "halfpenny," "farthing," "half-farthing," the "styca," and perhaps the "triens," which divided the penny into three equal parts. The sceattas were the earliest products of the Anglo-Saxon mints, and varied in weight from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  grs. to 20 grs. troy. The penny succeeds in point of antiquity, and its legal weight through the whole period of the Saxon government was the 240th part of the Saxon pound of silver, = 24 grs., which weight was gradually decreased to  $22\frac{1}{2}$  grs. by the succeeding princes. We describe the coinage of the different kingdoms of the heptarchy separately.



## COINS OF THE KINGS OF KENT.

THE coins of the Kentish monarchs are by far the most ancient of the Anglo-Saxon series.

*Ethilberht* I, (561 to 616).—A sceatta of *Ethilberht* I. (Fig. 3) is the earliest Saxon coin which has yet been discovered. It bears on the obverse the

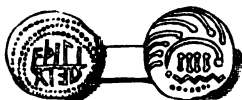


FIG. 3. ETHILBERT I.

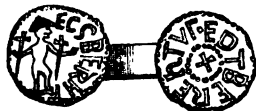


FIG. 4. ECGEBERT.

name of the monarch and on the reverse a rude figure, which occurs on many of the sceattas, and which is supposed to be intended to represent a bird. No place of mintage, nor even the moneyer's name, appears upon it, and wanting the symbol of Christianity, its date may be referred to the period between 561 and 600, when *Ethilberht* was converted to Christianity by St. Augustine.

*Ecgberht* (665 to 674).—Sceattas are the only coins of this king which have hitherto been discovered. They are of various types. On some the figure of the king, standing between two crosses, appears on the obverse,

together with his name (Fig. 4), whilst the reverse bears only a small cross, with the name of one of the seven moneyers he employed. On the obverse of others is a figure rudely representing a dragon, with a reverse like the former.

*Hlothare* (674 to 686); *Eadric* (686 to 693); *Wittraed* (693 to 749).—No money of these three monarchs has yet been discovered, but in their laws the fines are regulated by shillings and pounds.

*Ethilberht II.* (749 to 780).—In this reign, or perhaps earlier, though no specimens have yet been found, the money seems to have quitted the *scottæ* form, and with a greater size and a trifling addition of weight, then first commenced that species of silver coins which was afterwards, for so many ages, known by the denomination of the penny. The only coin known



FIG. 5. ETHILBERT II.



FIG. 6. EADBEARHT.

of *Ethilberht II.*, supposed to be the first known silver penny, has on the obverse the head of the king, with his name, and on the reverse *Romulus* and *Remus*, with the she-wolf, in an irregular oblong compartment, over which is the word "*Rex*" (Fig. 5).

*Eadbearht* (794 to 798).—Of this monarch, likewise called *Ethelbert*, sur-named *Praen* or *Praenus*, pennies have been discovered which have his name and title in three lines on the obverse, and one of his three moneyer's names on the other side (Fig. 6).

*Cuthred* (798 to 805).—On the coins of this monarch the title of King of

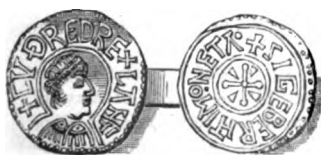


FIG. 7. CUTHRED.

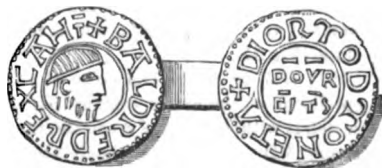


FIG. 8. BELDRED.

Kent first appears, in addition to the name. The reverses have one of the names of seven different moneyers (Fig. 7).

*Beldred* (805 to 823).—Three different types of his money are known. On one of them is to be found the earliest instance of the insertion of the name of mintage. Its reverse bears within the inner circle an abbreviation of "*Dorovernia Civitas*," and is the earliest specimen which can be authenticated of the Royal Mint of Canterbury (Fig. 8).



## COINS OF THE KINGS OF THE WEST SAXONS.

*Ina* (688 to 726).—None of this monarch's coins have yet appeared, but in his laws the fines are reckoned by shillings, except in two or three instances, where pennies are, for the first time, used for that purpose.

*Aethelheard* (726 to 740).—Some coins of rude workmanship, which bear only the king's name and title, and the name of one of four moneyers have been attributed to this monarch (Fig. 9).

*Cuthred* (740 to 754).—No coins of this and the succeeding monarchs have yet been discovered, until the accession of

*Beorhtric* in 784.—Of this king's mint a single penny only is known, engraved in Fig. 10.



## COINS OF THE KINGS OF MERCIA.

OF all the heptarchic monarchies the kingdom of Mercia, to judge by the number of coins, all silver pennies, which have descended to our times, seems to have been by far the most wealthy. The first specimen, however, of its coinage did not appear until after nearly one hundred years from its foundation as a separate state, in the reign of

*Eadvald* (716).—His coins are of rude workmanship, and have only the name of the king, his title, and a moneyer's name, of which he employed three (Fig. 11).

*Offa* (757 to 796).—The coins of Offa present some of the most elegant specimens of the art of coinage (Figs. 12 and 13), in a style of drawing which is without parallel from the time of Cunobeline to the reign of King Henry VII. It seems probable that when Offa visited Rome under the pontificate of Adrian I., he engaged Italian artists to engrave his dies, to whose skill the improvement of his money is to be ascribed. Immediately after Offa's death those foreigners must have ceased to work, as the money resumed its former barbarous appearance on the accession of his son Egeberht. On some of Offa's coins his name only is impressed on the obverse, and in others "Rex, or Rex Merciorum" is added; on all these the name of the moneyer is to be found on the reverse, and only in a few instances on the obverse. The types of the reverses are extremely numerous, some of them of a very good design. About forty-two different names

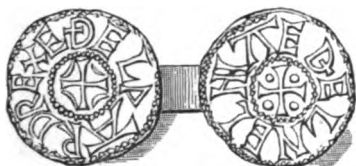


FIG. 9. ANTHELMWARD.



FIG. 10. BEORTRIC.

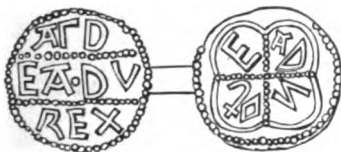


FIG. 11. EADVALD.



FIG. 12. OFFA.

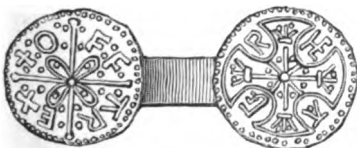


FIG. 13. OFFA.

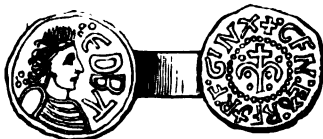


FIG. 14. CENETHERE.



FIG. 15. EGEBERT.



FIG. 16. CONWULF.



FIG. 17. CIOLWULF I.



FIG. 18. BEORNWULF.



FIG. 19. LUDICAN.



FIG. 20. WIGLAF.



of moneyers appear on Offa's coins, but no name of any of his mints has been found. Offa's Queen Cenethreth, or Quindred, appears to have enjoyed the privilege of coining; at least, her name appears upon two pennies, of which we engrave one in Fig. 14.

*Egcherht* (796).—This son of Offa died within six months after his accession, and struck but a few coins. His name appears on the obverse, and that of the moneyer on the reverse (Fig. 15).

*Coenvulf* (796 to 818).—Coenvulf's coinage resembles in variety of types that of Offa, but in point of workmanship it is far inferior to it. All his coins have his name and title with the addition of an M to designate the kingdom of Mercia. Their reverses bear simply the name of one of his numerous (37) moneyers (Fig. 16).

*Cioldulf I.* (819).—The short reign of Cioldulf I., which lasted only twelve months, shows three specimens of his coinage. They are all stamped with the rude representation of the monarch, together with his title as King of Mercia. On the reverse is the moneyer's name (Fig. 17), and, in one instance, the place of mintage, "*Dorobernia*."

*Beornwulf* (820 to 824).—Only three coins of this king are known. The



FIG. 21. BERHTULF.

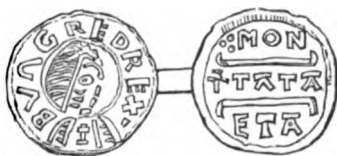


FIG. 22. BURGED.

all bear a profile, but scarcely human, with the name and title and the moneyer's name on the other side. No mints are to be found named on them (Fig. 18.)

*Ludican* (824 to 825).—The reign of Ludican only lasted 18 months, and only one penny of his has yet been discovered. The reverse bears the name of his moneyer, "*Werbald*" and the title of his office, in three irregular lines across the field (Fig. 19).

*Wiglaf* (825 to 839).—Wiglaf's coins are nearly as rare as those of his predecessors; the specimen in the British Museum was once sold for £12. A penny, which we engrave in Fig. 20, was found in 1817 with about 700 others at Dorking; it has a very rude profile, with the name and title as King of Mercia, on the obverse; and on the reverse a cross with the moneyer's name, *Hvvoel*.

*Berhtulf* (839 to 852).—The most common specimens of Berhtulf's money resemble in rudeness and in legend those of his predecessors, except that no place of mintage appears upon them (Fig. 21).

*Burgred* (852 to 874).—The long reign of Burgred affords a great variety of coins, barbarously executed and of a base material, in consequence of the

poverty caused by the plundering inroads of the Danes, who at length succeeded in driving Burgred from his dominions. Burgred took refuge in Rome, where he died, and was interred in St. Mary's Church. His coins bear on the obverse his portrait, scarcely resembling the human form, and on the reverse one of his moneyers' names. (Fig. 22.) Of the latter he employed not less than seventy-one. No mints are to be found mentioned on his coins.

*Ceolvulf II.*—On the flight of Burgred, Ceolvulf, his minister, mounted the throne, but soon after was driven away by the Danes. With his



FIG. 23. CEOLVULF II.

short reign the Mercian kingdom ended. Ceolvulf's coins (Fig. 23) resemble those of Burgred in type.



## COINS OF THE KINGS OF THE EAST ANGLES.

*Beonna* (690).—No coins of the monarchs of the East Angles are known prior to the reign of Beonna, who ascended the throne about the year 690.

Of his coinage only four or five pennies of the sceattæ form and of rude workmanship, have been discovered, two of which are in the Hunter collec-

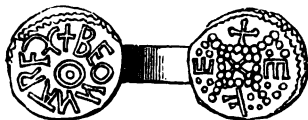


FIG. 24. BEONNA.

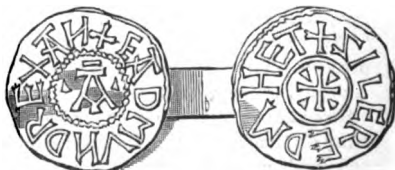


FIG. 25. EADMUND.

tion, at Glasgow. They have on one side the name and title of the king in Runic or Roman characters, and on the reverse the name of Efe, the moneyer, without any addition. There is a coin in the British Museum with the name of Beonna on one side and that of Ethelred, his successor,

on the other, which seems to prove, that the latter had at one time occupied the throne conjointly with Beonna. Of the period which elapsed between the death of Beonna and the ascension of Eadmund, no coins are known, if Beothric, whose name appears on an unique coin, may not be considered as one of the unknown kings of the East Angles.

*Eadmund* (855 to 870).—The coins of Eadmund are comparatively numerous, and of various types. They generally bear his name and title, Rex. A. or An. on the obverse, and the name of one of his eighteen moneyers on the reverse. One of his coins is inscribed "Eadmund Rex," with an A. in the centre, and on the reverse the moneyer's name and a cross (Fig. 25). Eadmund was murdered by the Danes in the year 870, and Guthram (a Dane) placed on the throne, who, after his conversion to Christianity, in 878, adopted the name of Ethelstan.

*Ethelstan* (870 to 890).—Ethelstan's coins, of which several varieties have been preserved, seem to have been struck after 878, as they all bear his Anglo-Saxon name, and are marked with a cross. They resemble, in type, the coins of Eadmund, but the letters An. are never added to his



FIG. 26. *ETHELSTAN.*

title. The letter A., however, is frequently found within the inner circle of the obverse, and a moneyer's name on the reverse, without any place of mintage. On one of Athelstan's pennies appears for the first time the title of "King of England"—Rex Ang.—on the reverse, and another has "Ethelstan Rex" on both sides.

*Eohric* (890 to 904).—No coins are known of this monarch, who was expelled by his subjects after a reign of fourteen years, and his kingdom added to the dominions of Eadward the Elder.



## COINS OF THE KINGS OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

THE Kingdom of Northumberland was founded about the middle of the sixth century, and from its mints the first brass coins of the Anglo-Saxons were issued. They were termed "*styca*" from the Saxon "*sticca*," "a

minute part," two being equal to one farthing, and formed the bulk of the early Northumbrian coinage interspersed with a few sceattas, and eventually pennies in silver.

*Ecgfrith* (670 to 685).—The earliest Northumbrian styca is of the reign of Ecgfrith, who was a celebrated patron of the church and founder of religious establishments. The king's historical character appears symbolised on this coin, which bears a cross surrounded by "Ecgfrith rex," whilst the reverse shows another cross from which emanate rays of light surrounded by the word "Lux" (light), Fig. 27. Ecgfrith fell at Drummechtan, with most of his troops, and was succeeded by

*Aldfrid* (685 to 705), to whose mint a brass styca and a silver sceatta are attributed, coins which admit as much doubt about their origin as those of Eadbert (757 to 758), Alihred (766 to 774), and Elfwald (between 779 and 789).

*Heardulf* (794 to 806).—No coins of this king were known until 1833, when a hoard of 8000 Northumbrian coins was discovered in Hexham churchyard, consisting of stycas—2000 of Eadred, 2000 of Ethelred, 100 of Redulf, 100 of Archbishop Eanbald, 800 of Archbishop Vigmund, a few of Heardulf, and about 3000 more, partly unintelligible, which were dispersed

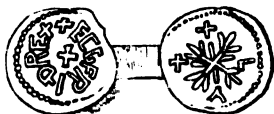


FIG. 27. ECGFRITH.

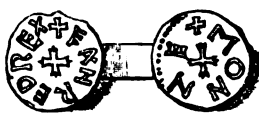


FIG. 28. EANRED.



FIG. 29. ETHELRED.



FIG. 30. REDULF.

without examination. Another find has to supply Northumbrian coins of the eighth century as well as those of Alfwold, who succeeded Heardulf.

*Eanred* (808 to 840).—This king was, according to Speed, one of the intruders, or rather tyrants, who "bandied for this sovereignty for the space of thirty years" until the Northumbrian monarchy terminated with Aella. Eanred's stycas are numerous and of various rude types, with his name and title on the obverse and the name of one of his moneyers—sixty or seventy in number—on the reverse (Fig. 28). A silver penny with his portrait attributed to his mint by Ruding has more recently been assigned by Hawkins to some other prince of the same name.

*Ethelred* (840 to 846).—Ethelred the son of Eanred coined numerous stycas of the same type as his father, only slightly differing in the disposition of the minor ornaments. (Fig. 29). He employed twenty-eight moneyers, one of which, Leofdegen, seems to have aimed at a little more embellishment than his predecessors and contemporaries.

*Redulf*.—The stycae of Redulf, who usurped the throne for a few months during the reign of Ethelred resemble those of his predecessors (Fig. 30.)

*Osbercht* (849 to 862).—On the stycae of this King (Fig. 31 and 32), whose reign ended by the usurpation of Aella, the title of Rex is sometimes omitted, but in other respects they do not differ from the former. After Osbercht's reign the stycae seem to have fallen into disuse. Of Aella no coins are known, unless some of the unintelligible ones among the Hexham hoard should be his.

*Regnald* (912 to 945).—Regnald landed in Northumbria, 912, but at what time he ascended the throne is not known. He and Anlaf were expelled from the kingdom by Eadmund in 945. On his coins, which are very rare, the Saxon "Cununc," instead of the Roman Rex appears for the first time. (Fig. 33.) On the reverse is the moneyer's name Avra.



FIG. 31. OSBERCHT.

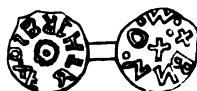


FIG. 32. OSBERCHT.

*Anlaf* (between 937 and 945).—Anlaf or Onlaf (called the King of Ireland), invaded Northumbria, in 937, but was not elected king before 942, and was driven from the throne by Eadmund in 945. Some of his coins bear on the obverse the Danish raven, surrounded by the monarch's



FIG. 33. REGNALT.



FIG. 34. ANLAF.



FIG. 35. ERIC.

name and title. (Fig. 34.) They are all silver pennies, and very rare, engraved by ten different moneyers.

*Eric* (949 to 952).—Eric the son of Harold Norway had been created feudatory King of Northumberland, by Athelstan, grandson of Alfred the Great, in 927, but was not acknowledged by the Northumbrians until 949.



He is considered as the last King of Northumbria, and only reigned two years, when he was expelled and slain by Eadred, who added his kingdom to his own dominions. Some of Eric's silver pennies are stamped on the obverse with the figure of a sword, (Fig. 35), the meaning of which is not known, but all of them bear the king's name and title, and the names of six different moneyers.



## COINS OF SAINTS AND OF DIGNITARIES OF THE CHURCH.

ARCHBISHOPS, bishops, and abbots from a very early period enjoyed the privilege of coining money, but archbishops alone were permitted to stamp the coins with their portraits and names, a right withdrawn by Aethelstan.

### COINS OF THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

*Iaenberht* (760 to 790).—The earliest money which has been ascertained as issued by the archiepiscopal mint is a penny of Iaenberht, the thirteenth archbishop who occupied the see, from 763 to 790. It bears on the obverse a rose surrounded by the archbishop's name and title, "*Iaenberht Aresp.*" and is inscribed "*Offa Rex*" on the reverse (Fig. 36).



FIG. 36. IAENBERHT.



FIG. 37. AETHILHEARD.



*Aethilheard* (790 to 803).—Aethilheard occupied the see of Canterbury during the remainder of the life of King Offa, through the reign of Egberht, and through part of Coenvulf's reign. His coins have the name of one of these kings on one side, and that of the archbishop on the other (Fig. 37).

*Vulfred* (803 to 830).—This prelate's coins have his own portrait on the obverse, and the name of his mint, expressed either by a monogram



FIG. 38. VULFRED.



FIG. 39. CEOLNOTH.



or in words at length, on the reverse (Fig. 38). In one instance the name of the moneyer, "*Saeberht*," appears, with the place of mintage.

**Ceolnoth** (830 to 870).—Ceolnoth struck a considerable quantity of money, and eleven varieties of his coins have been preserved. They are all, like those of Vulfred, without the name of the monarch, and bear on the obverse the archbishop's bust and name, and on the reverse a cross with "civitas" in the angles, and the name of one of his eleven moneyers, sometimes alone, and sometimes with the name of the mint "*Dorovernia*" (Canterbury). (Fig. 39).

**Plegmund** (891 to 923).—Four varieties of Plegmund's coins are known all struck by different moneyers. On the obverse appears his name and title, and in one instance the name of the mint, but never his portrait. The reverses have invariably the moneyer's name (Fig. 40).

From Ceolnoth's death until the reign of Aethelstan the privilege of coining seems not to have been exercised by the Archbishops of Canterbury.

That monarch allowed to the archbishop two moneyers, as stated in "*Leges Ang-Sax.*" but no coins of this period have been discovered yet. Aethelstan's grant was revoked by Aethelred II., who ordained that no person should have a mint except the king, and Ceolnoth coins, therefore, are the



FIG. 40. PLEGMUND.

last known as struck by the Archbishops of Canterbury in Anglo-Saxon times.

## COINS OF THE ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK.

**Eanbald**.—The earliest coin which can be appropriated to the ecclesiastical mint of York is a styca of Archbishop Eanbald, struck at the latter end of the eighth century (Fig. 41).



FIG. 41. EANBALD.



FIG. 42. VIGMUND.



FIG. 43. VULPHER.

**Vigmund and Vulphere** (857 to 852).—Similar stycas were coined by Vigmund and Vulphere, who occupied the see of York from 857 to 892 (Figs. 42, 43). After the edict of Aethelstan in 928, the Archbishops of York ceased coining.

## COINS OF SAINTS.

*St. Peter.*—Besides the coins which bear the names of the Archbishops of York, there are silver pennies, probably coined under the authority of the See during the reign of Eric, and vulgarly called Peter's Pence. They are of rude workmanship, and have on the obverse the name of St. Peter, accompanied in some instances with the figure of a sword. The reverse has a cross in the centre, and round it the inscription "*Eborac civ*" (City of York). (Fig. 44.)



FIG. 44. ST. PETER.

*St. Martin and St. Edmund.*—To the same period belong the coins of St. Martin with the mint mark "*Lincolia civit.*" (city of Lincoln), but of later issue are those of St. Edmund, with no place of mintage.

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## COINS OF THE SOLE MONARCHS OF ENGLAND.

## COINS OF THE ANGLO-SAXON KINGS.

*Egbert* (800 to 837).—Egbert or Ecgbearht ascended the throne of the West Saxon kingdom in the year 800, and in the course of his long reign, subdued nearly the whole of the Heptarchic states, adopting the name of "England" for his territories. Although the kingdoms of Mercia, of East Angles and Northumberland were fully annexed much later, and not completely united under one monarch until the reign of Eadgar (958), Egbert is commonly styled the first "Sole Monarch" of England. On his badly minted coins Egbert is sometimes called "Rex" alone; sometimes the word "Saxo," or "Saxon," is added within the inner circle of the obverse, where, in others, a rude representation of the Monarch appears (Fig. 45). The name of one of his twenty moneys is on the reverse round a cross. The monogram "Dorib. C." on some is supposed to stand for one of his mints (City of Canterbury).

*Ethelwlf* (837 to 856).—Ethelwlf or Ethelwulf first shared the kingdom with



FIG. 45. EGBERT.



FIG. 46. ÆTHELWULF.



his brother Aethelstan, who reigned over Kent, Essex, Sussex, and Surrey, which parts reverted to Ethelwlf after Aethelstan's death. The coins of this reign bear on the obverse Ethelwlf's name and title continued on the reverse, either by "Cant. Saxoniorum," or "Occidentalium Saxoniorum." The king's portrait is rudely executed on some of them, whilst on others its place is occupied by a part of the word Dorobernia (Canterbury) where they were struck. The reverse has the moneys name—he employed 50—and a double cross, or the monogram of Christ (Fig. 46).

*Ethelbald* (855 to 860).—Of this monarch no money is now known to exist, a penny once in the collection of Mr. Austin, and engraved by Hall, having been lost.

*Ethelbearht* (856 to 866).—Few of this monarch's coins were known until the hoard in the neighbourhood of Dorking was discovered in 1817, and furnished 249 of them. They bear on the obverse the bust and title of the

king, and on the reverse the name of one of his numerous moneyers, arranged in the angles of a cross (Fig. 47).



FIG. 47. ÆTHELBEARHT.



FIG. 48. ÆTHELRED.

*Ethelred* (866 to 871).—The children of Ethelbearht were deprived of their inheritance by his brother Ethelred. His coins are of impure silver, and resemble those of Burgred, King of Mercia, with the addition of "Saxorum" to his predecessor's title, and one of fifteen moneyers' names on the reverse (Fig. 48).

*Aelfred the Great* (871 to 901).—This monarch was the younger brother of Ethelred, and ascended the throne in violation of the rights of Ethelbearht's descendants. A man of genius, his proficiency in literature and in the arts was unequalled by any of his contemporaries. He was engaged in bloody contests with the Danes almost to the time of his death, and his financial necessities compelled him to debase his coins, the alloy of which is coarser than the ancient standard. His portrait, surrounded by his title, appears more or less rudely executed on the obverse. The reverse bears sometimes one of his thirty-four moneyers' names, sometimes the place of mintage in the field; "Doro" for Doro. bernia (Canterbury); Orsnaforda for Oxford, or a large monogram of "London." A halfpenny and a large silver penny, or medal (Fig. 49), struck at his mints, weighing 162 grains instead of about twenty grains, is likewise in existence."

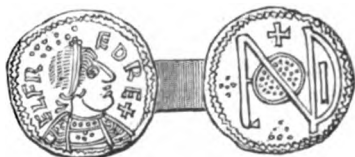


FIG. 49. ÆLFRED THE GREAT.

*Edward the Elder* (901 to 925).—A great number of coins in a variety



FIG. 50.



FIG. 51.  
EDWARD THE ELDER.



FIG. 52.

of types, exhibiting above eighty different moneyers' names, were issued

from this monarch's mints, but where the latter were situated is not known. His title, upon his coins, is invariably Eadward or Eadward Rex. (Fig. 50.) The most interesting amongst the various types displayed on the reverse, besides the moneyer's name, are representations of churches, towers, gateways, and other buildings (Fig. 51), very much in the style of some found on late Roman coins, and a hand issuing from a cloud (Fig. 52). As a curious fact may be mentioned that of his coinage alone halfpennies of silver are known; although there is every reason to believe that pieces of the same kind were minted by other sole monarchs before and after him.

*Aethelstan* (925 to 941).—Aethelstan appears to have been the first monarch who issued laws regulating the coinage of the realm. At a grand synod, where Wulfhelme, Archbishop of Canterbury, and all the noble and wise men were assembled, it was agreed "that there should be one kind of money only throughout the kingdom, and that no one should coin but in a town; that if a moneyer should be found guilty of evading the law, his hand should be cut off, and fixed upon the mint. But if he should be accused, and would clear himself, then he should go to the ordeal of the hot iron, and acquit his hand of the

FIG. 53. *ÆTHELSTAN.*FIG. 54. *EADMUND.*

fraud of which he was accused." At the same time legal places of coinage were established at London, Canterbury, Bath, Derby, Exeter, York, Gloucester, Hereford, Chester, Leicester, Norwich, Shrewsbury, Nottingham, Stafford, Worcester, Winchester, &c. The names of these towns appear in various abbreviations on Aethelstan's coins. No specimens of the mints at Rochester, Lewes, Hastings, Chichester, Southampton, Wareham, and Shaftesbury have yet been discovered. On the various types of his money, Aethelstan is styled either "Rex" (Fig. 53) without any addition, or "Rex Saxorum" or not less frequently "Rex totius Britanniae." Sixty mints and one hundred moneyers' names are found on Aethelstan's coins. Some of the reverses show similar rude buildings as appear on the coins of Edward the Elder.

*Eadmund* (941 to 946).—On the death of Aethelstan his brother Eadmund succeeded to the throne. On the obverse of his coins he is sometimes represented with a helmet and sometimes with a crown; he never styles himself "Rex totius Britanniae," but only "Rex," in a few instances with one or two letters added, which might be taken for the initials of

Britannie (Fig. 54). During his reign, the practice of placing the name of the mint upon the money seems to have fallen nearly into disuse, therefore only seven mints of his are known, although he employed more than a hundred moneyers.

*Eadred* (946 to 955).—On the death of Eadmund the government descended to his brother Eadred. He styles himself sometimes, "*Rex Anglorum*," sometimes "*Rex Saxorum*;" but in one instance the obverse bears the inscription "*Eadred Mon*," probably for *Monarcha*. On the



FIG. 55. EADRED.



FIG. 56. EADWIG.

reverse is the moneyer's name, and in rare instances the abbreviation of *Nerwich*, which is the only one of his mints known (Fig. 55). He employed many moneyers, more than 120 names having been found on his money.

*Eadwig* (955 to 959).—Eadwig was the son of Eadmund, and succeeded his uncle. During his reign, Eadgar his brother, usurped part of the kingdom and took possession of the whole upon Eadwig's death. Eadwig's coins bear his comparatively well executed portrait and title "*Eadwig Rex*" on the obverse; the reverses have only the moneyers' name and a small cross (Fig. 56), in rare cases the name of one of his four mints *Bedford*, *York*, *Southampton*, and *Hereford* is added. He employed about thirty-three different moneyers.

*Eadgar* (958 to 975).—This monarch re-enacted that part of *Aethelstane's* ordinance, which appointed that only one kind of money should be current throughout the realm, with the addition that no one should refuse it. This made the practice of clipping so prevalent during Eadgar's



FIG. 57. EADGAR.



FIG. 58. EADWARD THE MARTYR.



reign, that a short time before his death he had to order new money to be made throughout all England, the penny having been reduced to half of its weight by the clippers. To mark the disapproval of their crime, *St. Dunstan* in one instance refused to celebrate mass on *Whit Sunday*, until three moneyers had undergone the usual punishment of the loss of



the right hand for falsifying coins. Eadgar styles himself on his coins (Fig. 57) "Rex Anglorum," and also "Rex totius Britanniae." The reverses bear the name of the moneyer, and sometimes of the mint. The latter were established in more than twenty towns, and gave occupation to above 168 moneyers.

*Edweard the Martyr* (975 to 978).—Edweard, the son of Eadgar, was murdered at the age of 17 by command of his stepmother Elfrida. His coins are numerous and all of the same type, bearing on the obverse an ill-drawn portrait, and the title "Rex Anglorum" more or less abbreviated; on the reverse generally a cross with the name of the moneyer and of the mint (Fig. 58).

*Æthelred II.* (978 to 1016).—The murder of Edweard placed the son of Elfrida on the throne at the early age of ten. His reign is marked by frequent invasions of the Danes, who extorted from him no less a sum than £167,000. But, notwithstanding this heavy drain, his coins are by no means uncommon, and of fair execution. He enacted and enforced severe laws against counterfeiters and clippers, ordaining that no man



FIG. 59. ÆTHELRED II.

except the king should have a moneyer. He himself employed more than 250 moneyers in his mints, the number of which exceeded thirty, amongst them one at Dublin. The type of Æthelred's coins does not appear to have been frequently changed, at least not more than six or seven varieties are known. His bust is represented in a sort of mailed armour peculiar to the period, and in a crowned helmet. On the reverse appears for the first time the voided cross (Fig. 59), and a sceptre in front of the profile on the obverse—an arrangement which in subsequent reigns became general. One kind of reverse is remarkable by an impressed hand with the letters *A* and *e*, as it is the only instance in which Greek characters are found on any coins of the Anglo-Saxon monarchs.

*Edmund Ironside* (1016 to 1017).—Æthelred fled into Normandy before the Danes, who had landed again in England under Sweyn in 1013, and his son Edmund had to submit to a division of the kingdom with the youthful Cnut, Sweyn's son and successor. Edmund dying in 1017, Cnut became sole monarch. No coins of Edmund Ironside have been discovered yet.

*Cnut* (1017 to 1035).—Cnut's mints were very numerous, and above 340 moneyers' names of his are known. This seems to prove that a considerable increase of wealth took place during his reign, England being now enabled to retain the fruit of her industry unmolested by Cnut's rapacious countrymen. Cnut again enacted a law that one coin only should be current throughout the kingdom, and no man should refuse it except it were false. One of his coins bears on the reverse the word "Pax"

(peace) in the angles of a voided cross, and was probably struck in commemoration of the peace concluded between him and Edmund Ironside in 1016. The title, King of England (Fig. 60), is scarcely ever omitted from his coins, and takes the precedence before all his other dominions. The coins on which Cnut is described as "Rex Danorum," were coined in



FIG. 60. CNUT.



FIG. 61. HAROLD I.



Denmark, and the Dublin mintmark on some of them proves that at least part of Ireland was subject to him.

*Harold I.* (1035 to 1040).—After Cnut's death his sons divided his dominions, Harthacnut ruling in Denmark, and Harold in England. Harold's coins closely resemble those of his father, bearing his portrait in mail armour, and with a sceptre on the obverse, a voided cross with the name of the moneyer, and of the mint on the reverse (Fig. 61).

*Harthacnut* (1040 to 1042).—On the death of Harold I. his brother Harthacnut was invited to accept the English crown. During his short reign English and Danish coins circulated, which from the similarity of their reverses are difficult to distinguish, the more so as the obverse bears the king's name, title of "Rex" alone (Fig. 62), without the addition of either Denmark or England.



FIG. 62. HARTHACNUT.

*Edward the Confessor* (1042 to 1063).—After the death of Harthacnut, who died from the effects of habitual intemperance, the Saxon line was restored to its rights, and Edward, the surviving son of Æthelred II., succeeded to the throne. He appears to have introduced from Normandy, where he had lived in exile since the death of his father, the oppressive practice of frequent recoinages, each alteration causing considerable profit to the crown, and proportionate loss to the nation. This explains the great number of his coins, of which nearly 500 varieties are known, as well as the host of close upon 400 moneyers which he employed in his numerous mints. The more common types show the king's portrait, generally bearded, with a helmet, on the obverse, and a voided cross with the name of the mint and moneyer on the reverse. On some of Edward's coins is exhibited on the obverse a full figure of the sovereign, seated on a throne, holding the orb and sceptre, surrounded with his name and title (Fig. 63). In size his pennies vary from half an inch to an inch in diameter,

but appear to have been all of the same nominal value. Halfpennies and farthings seem, in some instances, to have been formed by cutting pennies into two or four, although a regularly minted halfpenny of Edward's coinage is known.

*Harold II.* (1066).—On the death of King Edward, four competitors appeared for the crown of England—Harold and Tostig, the sons of Earl Godwin, who himself had married a daughter of Cnut, the King of Norway, and William Duke of Normandy, and Edward's infant son, Edgar Atheling. Harold was first in the field, and assumed the throne, defeated and slew Tostig and the King of Norway, but could not repel the attack of William the Conqueror. He fell in the Battle of Hastings, nine months after his accession.



FIG. 63. EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.



FIG. 64. HAROLD II.



Short as Harold's reign was, his mints were numerous (thirty-seven) and his coins are not uncommon. They show on the obverse his bearded profile, with a double arched crown and a sceptre, and are inscribed with his name and title as King of England. All reverses have the word "Pax" across the centre, with a moneyer's name, and the place of mintage in the outer circle. (Fig. 64.)

A number of Harold's coins, with pennies of Edward the Confessor and William the Conqueror, were discovered in 1739 at Dymchurch, Romney Marsh, and in 1774 near St. Mary Hill Church, London.

The description of the Anglo-Saxon coinage thus completed, we have to say a few words about the best way to identify coins of this period. After having removed foreign matter from the surface of the coin by scrubbing it with a toothbrush and soap, a comparison with our illustrations will generally suffice to fix the kingdom of its issue. The name of the monarch on the obverse remains then to decipher. This can be done by copying the characters on a piece of paper, and by trying to find out the initial of the king's name. Very little practice will teach the difference between old Saxon or Roman letters and modern ones. The different types of Anglo-Saxon coins are to be distinguished on the obverse by the devices in the centre and the inscription in the outer circle. Here will be found the names of the moneyers and mints in various abbreviations, which only can be identified by complete lists, for which we have no room here, but which can be consulted in most public libraries by referring to "Ruding's Annals of the Coinage of Britain."

## COINS OF THE ANGLO-NORMAN KINGS.

*William I., the Conqueror* (1066 to 1087).—The Norman conquest did not affect the coinage of the realm. The old Standard remained unaltered, and the silver pennies of the Norman period closely resemble in weight and fineness the coins of Harold, the last of the Anglo-Saxon Monarchs. The only changes made were those affecting the "moneys of account" denominations for certain sums, of which no positive coin existed, as for instance the shilling, which represented in Anglo-Saxon times, at one time five pennies, and at another four. William I. settled the Saxon "skil" or "skilling" at four pennies, and introduced the Norman shilling at twelve pennies. Shillings as real coins were not struck before the reign of Henry VII.



FIG. 65. WILLIAM I.



FIG. 66. WILLIAM II.



The pennies of the two Williams are difficult to separate as they bear hardly any distinguishing mark. They were extremely rare until the beginning of the eighteenth century, when, in the year 1703-4, a small oak box, containing about 250 pennies of the two kings, was discovered on digging a foundation for a new house at York. Another find in 1833 at Bearworth, in Hampshire, brought to light 1200 more, and since then some types of pennies of the two Williams rank amongst the most common of early English coins. Halfpennies and farthings, were, as under Edward the Confessor, formed by cutting the pennies in two or four. The coins attributed to William I., resemble the pennies of Harold II., and have on the obverse the king's portrait generally in profile, wearing a helmet, the nose sharp, and a moustache on the upper lip (Fig. 65). Name and title in the inscription are spelt "Pillemus Rex," and some of the leading letters of "Anglorum" are added. On the reverse appears the name of the moneyer together with the place of mintage. William I. employed more than 250 moneyers in about sixty mints.

*William II., Rufus* (1087 to 1100).—William Rufus dissipated the immense wealth which his father had accumulated, and probably coined but little money himself. His coins bear on the obverse his crowned portrait generally in full face, his name and title, "Pilleus Rex," except in

one instance, where the legend is "Willelmus" only, and in another where the inscription is "Luillem Duo." The reverses have the name of the mint and of the moneyer (Fig. 66).

*Henry I.* (1100 to 1135).—The sudden death of William Rufus gave his younger brother, Henry, the opportunity of seizing the throne, in the absence of Robert, his senior. He enacted most severe laws to prevent falsification of money, and extended them against persons on whom counterfeit coins should be found. First falsifiers had to suffer the loss of a hand, but on his return from Normandy in 1105 Henry found it necessary to add the further punishment of the loss of sight and emasculation. Notwithstanding this severity, the money in 1108 was so much corrupted as to render a new coinage absolutely necessary. In 1123, however, the crime of counterfeiting was again so much rampant that the aid of the church against the counterfeiters was called upon. At a Council at Rome, over which Callixtus II. presided, some old statutes were revived, by which



FIG. 67. HENRY I.



FIG. 68. ROBERT OF GLOUCESTER.



it was decreed that whoever should knowingly make, or studiously circulate, false money should be separated from the congregation of the faithful as one accursed, an oppressor of the poor, and a disturber of the State. But only two years afterwards the king had to send orders from Normandy, that all the moneyers of England should be summoned by Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, to appear at Winchester against Christmas-day. When they arrived there, they were taken apart singly and underwent the heaviest penalty of the law. On ninety-four moneyers the sentence was executed, and only three are said to have escaped the cruel execution. Immediately afterwards the money was changed.

The types of Henry I. coins are various. On the obverse appears his portrait, wearing a crown, with fleur-de-lis, the face, represented in front, with a moustache (Fig. 67). The name and title on the obverse are differently written and abbreviated. On some pieces H. R. only are found; on others, but rarely, the full name, "*Henricus*," with the addition of "*Rex*" or "*Rex Anglorum*." The reverses bear the name of mint and moneyer, which in some instances are placed within two concentric circles. Henry I. employed about eighty moneyers and more than thirty mints.

*Stephen* (1135 to 1154).—With Henry I. the male line of the Normans became extinct, and Stephen, the son of the Earl of Blois, and of Alice, fourth daughter of the Conqueror, usurped the English throne to the prejudice of Maude, the only surviving child of Henry I. In 1149 Maude's

son, Henry, Duke of Normandy, invaded England in assertion of his mother's rights, with partial success. Stephen's authority in consequence was so weakened that every man did what he pleased. Some of the bishops, earls and barons, resumed the privilege of coining, and issued light and debased money. The number of castles where illegal money was struck amounted at one time to 1115. But although it was provided in the treaty of Wallingford, concluded in 1153, and regulating the succession of Henry upon the death of Stephen, that illegal mints should be abolished, the king's power was inadequate to the performance of this provision, and it was not before Henry II.'s accession to the throne that the minting castles were destroyed.

None of the coins which were struck by the usurping barons, have been discovered yet, but some are known from the mints of Stephen's relations. An unique penny of Henry, Bishop of Winchester, the king's brother, shows the bishop's head crowned, and a crozier, with the legend "Henricus Epc" on the obverse, and "Stephannus Rex" on the reverse. Stephen's son, Eustace, coined money at York, and a coin of this class struck by Robert of Gloucester, the illegitimate son of Henry I., is earliest example of an English coin with a figure on horseback (Fig. 68). Henry, Duke of Normandy, likewise struck a new coin during his invasion, which obtained the name of the Duke's Money.



FIG. 69. STEPHEN.



FIG. 70. STEPHEN.

Stephen's own coins (Fig. 69), are mostly ill struck, with the exception of the Derby penny, on which the head is barbarously designed, but the device—called the arms of the Confessor—tolerably executed. The obverse generally shows the king's bust with sceptre and fleur-de-lis crown, surrounded by his name, variously spelt and frequently without the title. The reverses bear the name of the mint and the moneyer, but in many cases only meaningless ornaments instead of any legend (Fig. 70).

A curious coin of this reign is one with two full figures on the obverse, which Mr. Hawkins considers as representing Stephen and his Queen Matilda, and which was probably struck in commemoration of the king's liberation by the army of his consort. About twenty-seven legal mints with thirty-four moneyers, have been ascertained from the inscriptions on Stephen's coins.

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## COINS OF THE PLANTAGENET KINGS.

**Henry II.** (1154 to 1189).—At the death of Stephen, Henry II., the son of Maude, became king without opposition. He was called Henry Plantagenet from a piece of broom, or "*plante-de-genêt*," which his father, Geoffrey, Count of Anjou, used to wear in his cap. Immediately after his coronation Henry II. destroyed the minting castles, which had been illegally erected under his predecessor. From those dens of thieves so



FIG. 71. HENRY II.

much base coin had been issued that a new coinage had become absolutely necessary. The renovation of the money took place in 1156, and was followed, in 1180, by a second coinage, under the direction of Philip Aymary, a native of Tours. Henry's first coins were very badly executed, but show a considerable improvement in the Aymary coinage. On the obverse appears the head of the king, full face, with sceptre and fleur-de-lis crown; the name written "*Henri*" and the title "*Rex Angl.*," variously abbreviated. The second coinage has the legend "*Henricus Rex.*" The reverses of both coinages bear an ornamental cross, with crosses in the angles, and the name of the mint and the moneyer (Fig. 71).

Henry II.'s coins were rare until a large quantity of them was found at Royston in 1721, and a still larger hoard, more than 5700, at Tealby, Lincolnshire, in 1807. On these the names of more than thirty different mints, and of about 108 moneyers, have been discovered.

**Richard I., *Cœur de Lion*** (1189 to 1199).—Richard I., during a reign of ten years, only passed four months in England, and it has not been ascertained whether he coined money in his English mints. The coins he had struck in his quality of Earl of Poitou, or as Duke of Aquitaine, bear his name and title of King of England on the obverse, and "*Pictaviensis*," or "*Dux Aquitanie*," on the reverse. They were issued from Anglo-Gallic mints.

**John** (1199 to 1216).—On the death of Richard I., at the siege of the Castle of Chaluz, his brother John usurped the throne, to the prejudice of his nephew Arthur, the lawful heir.

Although there is every reason to believe that John struck money in England, no genuine coin, issued from his English mints, has ever been discovered yet, all those which have been produced being gross forgeries. But John had, at a very early age, been declared by his father Lord of Ireland, a title which invested him with the power of striking money with

his name and title impressed upon it. His mints seem to have been situated in Dublin and Waterford, and halfpennies of rude workmanship have been discovered of this coinage. They were probably struck in 1185, and bear on the obverse a face resembling the form in which the full moon is usually drawn, with the king's title, "Johannes Dom." On his accession to the Crown of England, John placed the title of king upon his Irish coins, and caused a new coinage of pennies, halfpennies, and farthings to be issued, with his head on the obverse, a half moon, cross, and blazing stars on the reverse, all included in a triangle (Fig. 72). From this triangle, which is likewise found on the Irish coins of John's successors, proceeded, perhaps, the arms of Ireland—the harp—which does not appear on any of the ancient Irish coins extant.



FIG. 72. JOHN. (Irish Halfpenny).

**Henry III.** (1216 to 1272).—Henry III., during his long reign, issued two silver coinages and one gold coinage. The alteration of type he introduced forms a kind of era in the numismatic history of England. From the Conquest until this time, with the exception of the coins of Henry II., a great variety prevailed in the impressions both of the obverse and reverse of the coins. The portraits of the monarchs were represented either in full or in profile, and the crosses were exhibited under almost every possible form. The portrait on Henry III. coins is invariably full faced, and the cross is a cross "botone," that is to say, with double limbs, each terminating in a pellet (Fig. 73).



FIG. 73. HENRY III.

The only difference between the earlier and later coinages is, that in the former the cross is bounded by the inner circle, and has four pellets in each quarter, whilst in the latter it extends to the outer circle, and the number of the pellets is reduced to three. This ornament on the reverse, with the exception of the cross being made simple, kept entire possession of the silver coins until Henry VII. introduced heraldic bearings. Even then it did not finally disappear before the latter end of the reign of James I., 400 years after its adoption by Henry III.

The title on Henry III. coins is sometimes *Henricus Rex* only, in other cases the number III., "Terci," or "Ang.," with "Terci" on the reverse, is added. The reverse has the name of the mint and moneyer.

Henry III. likewise issued gold pennies to the value of twenty or twenty-four pennies of silver. On the obverse of these gold pennies the Sovereign is represented crowned, and sitting in a chair of State. In his right hand is a sceptre, in his left a globe. The reverse has the long cross of



the later coinage, with a rose and three small pellets in each quarter (Fig. 74).



FIG. 74. HENRY III. (Gold-penny).

Henry III. struck money in Gascony, and there are also some ecclesiastical coins which were probably struck during his reign, but of the history of which nothing is known. The names of about thirty-seven mints and the moneyers have

been discovered on the coins of this reign.

*Edward I. (1272 to 1307).*—During the later years of Henry III's reign, the king's power had been so much weakened by the rebellion of the barons that the corruption of his money was carried to a height hitherto unknown. The legal weight was diminished by clipping and otherwise to less than a half, and immense quantities of foreign base coins were brought into the realm. Edward I.'s first step for protecting the current money was to inflict severe punishments on the offenders. The Jews were seized in every city and burgh of England upon the same day (the octave of St. Martin, 1278), summarily tried and hung in great numbers, 280 in London alone; their goods, &c., of course forfeited to the king. A few Christians, who were apprehended with them, were likewise executed; but the goldsmiths, without doubt the greatest offenders, set at liberty; "I know not" (says the Chronicler) "whether justly or unjustly." The year after (1279), Edward I. appointed William de Turnemire of Marseilles, master of the mint in England, to make money in four places, London, Canterbury, Bristol and York. An ordinance fixing the standard of the coinage, and the seignorage was issued and the Trial of the Pix introduced. The coins were to be "Great Sterlings," Great Pennies, or Groats to the value of four lesser Sterlings; Pennies, Halfpennies, and Farthings. The dies of this new money were delivered to the keepers of the mint on the 11th of May, 1280.

The groats have on the obverse a conventional king's head, with a



FIG. 75. EDWARD I. (Groat).

fleur-de-lis crown and a rosette as fastening of the neck drapery, the whole bust enclosed in a quatrefoil ornament surrounded by the legend "Edwardus digra Rex Angl," on the reverse appears an ornamental long cross, with the three pellets in the

angles, an inner inscription "Londonia civi," and an exterior legend "Dns. Hibnie. Dux. Aqvi.," for (Dominus Hibernie and Dux Aquitanie) (Fig 75).

The pennies of this reign have on the obverse the head without the quatrefoil ornament, and the legend "Edw. R.," or "Rex Angl. Dns. Hyb.,"; on the reverse is the long cross and pellets surrounded by the inscription "Civitas Lond.," or "Villa" for Villa Berewici (Berwick) (Fig. 76).



FIG. 76. EDWARD I. (PENNY).

The halfpenny and the farthing, struck for the first time as individual coins in this reign, were of the same type as the penny, only that the beaded circle round the head was omitted.

Edward I.'s Irish money is distinguished from the English by the triangle which encloses the head. Here it may be observed that as the coins of the three Edwards have no numerals after the name, their separation was considered as very difficult, until the ingenuity of Mr. Bartlet suggested a satisfactory test, by comparing the same with ecclesiastical coins struck at Durham. According to his researches, those with the name abbreviated to "EDW.," belong to Edward I., those with "EDWAR.," to Edward II., and those with "EDWARDUS.," to Edward III.

This rule, however, does not apply to Edward I.'s Anglo Gallic coins, on which his name is spelled "Edwardus," "Edvardus," or "Edoardus," with the addition of "Rex" only, and which were all struck in his Earldom of Ponthieu.

Whether the account of Edward I.'s leather money, bearing his name, stamp, and picture, and used for wages during the erection of Carnarvon, Beaumaris, and Conway Castles, to spare bullion, is to be trusted, we leave to others to decide.

*Edward II. (1307 to 1327).*—The money of this monarch differs from that of Edward I., merely in the manner in which the name is written. In every other respect the coins issued from his English mints are exactly similar to those of his father. No groats, however, appear to have been struck.

The Irish coins are supposed by Simon to be distinguished by two dots under the bust.

Edward II.'s Anglo-Gallic money cannot be separated from his father's.

*Edward III. (1327 to 1377).*—Edward III. issued one silver and two gold coinages. The former consisted of groats, half-groats, pennies, half-pennies, and farthings.

The groat exhibits on the obverse the conventional king's head enclosed in an ornamental frame of nine small arches, instead of four as in Edward I.'s groat, terminating at their junction in trefoils. The legend stands, "Edward D. G. Rex Angl. z. France. D. Hyb.," the words "Dei gratia," being adopted for the first time on English coins, and the title of king of France having been assumed in 1339. The reverse has the plain cross extending to the edge of the coin, with the three pellets in the angles,

and "is inscribed round the inner circle, "London civitas," round the outer

circle with the motto. "Posui Deum Adjutorem Meum." (Fig. 77).

The half groat is the same, only of smaller size and "France" omitted in the legend.

In the pennies, half-pence and farthings a beaded circle is substituted for the arched or-



FIG. 77. EDWARD III. (Groat).

namment round the head, and the motto on the obverse is generally "Edwardus Rex Angli," with "Civitas Eboraci," (York), on the reverse; the legends on the lesser coins are shortened to suit the space.

Edward III.'s first gold coinage took place between 1343 and 1344, and three gold pieces were made to the value of 6s., 3s., and 1s. 6d., respectively.



FIG. 78. EDWARD III. (Quarter florin).

They were called florins, half-florins, and quarter florins; the first with two leopards, the second with the arms of England and France quartered in a shield on a mantle, and the quarter florin with a helmet and a lion as crest (Fig. 78). They

derived their name from the florin of Florence, which was of equal weight with the English half-florin. It was, however, soon discovered that this gold coinage was overvalued in proportion to the silver coins, and on that account generally refused.

A new gold coinage was therefore determined upon, and three gold coins, called nobles (Fig. 79), Maille Nobles, and Ferling Nobles, were issued, the full noble passing current for 6s. 3d.



FIG. 79. TYPE OF THE NOBLE.

The obverse of the noble shows the king's image in a ship, perhaps

to notify that he was lord of the seas, and the inscription "Edward Dei Gra Rex Anglo z Franco D Hyb." The reverse bears a cross fleuri with lions under the crown in the angles, and the legend taken from Luke c. iv., v. 30, "Ite Aut Transiens Per Medium Illorum Ibat." These words were considered at the time as a spell against thieves, and as a talisman of preservation in battle.

The half nobles have the same obverse, but on the reverse the motto is sometimes "Domine Ne In Furore Tuo Arguas Me," or "Exaltabitur In Gloria," in quarter florins. Varieties of the noble have the title of Duke of Aquitaine, after Ireland, and others show a flag at the stern of the ship, bearing St. George's cross; on some, struck at the treaty of Breigny, in 1360, when Edward renounced his claim to France, the latter is omitted in the title.

Edward III. enacted a number of statutes with regard to the legal standard of the coinage and the protection of the money of the realm, but could not prevent the importation of light money from abroad or the clipping at home. The gold nobles were secretly exported for profit, and all manner of black money, called Turneys (copper money struck at Tours), circulated in the kingdom. At one time (1336) good money was so scarce and provisions so plentiful that a quarter of wheat was sold in London for 2s. and a fat ox for 6s. 8d.

*Edward the Black Prince.*—In the year 1362 the king granted to his son Edward, Prince of Wales, the principality of Aquitaine and Gascony, and the privilege of coining money of gold and silver, or of any kind whatsoever. Under this authority the Black Prince struck various coins of gold, silver, and billon, in which he invariably styles himself "Primo-genitus Regis Angliæ, et Princeps Aquitanie." The power of coining was likewise granted by King Edward to his fourth son John, King of Castille and Leon, Duke of Lancaster, at different times and in various localities abroad.

*Richard II.* (1377 to 1399).—At the age of eleven years Richard II. succeeded to the throne of his grandfather. The troubles of his reign did not altogether prevent his attention to the affairs of the Mint. He enacted several laws with regard to the importation of bullion, to the assay of gold and silver, &c., but besides accommodating the legend on the obverse to his name, he did not make any alteration in the dies of his grandfather. His gold and silver coins are therefore precisely similar to those of his predecessor.

## COINS OF THE LANCASTRIAN KINGS.

**Henry IV.** (1393 to 1413.—After Richard II. had been compelled to resign his crown, Henry, Duke of Lancaster, obtained the throne by hereditary right, as the descendant of King Henry III.

The coins of this monarch, before the thirteenth year of his reign, were of the same weight as those of Richard II., and are therefore easily distinguished from those of the succeeding Henries. The gold money during this period, had the arms of France semé with fleur-de-lis, instead of showing three fleur-de-lis only as the coins of Henry V. Henry IV.



FIG. 80. HENRY IV. (Quarter Noble).

coined nobles, half nobles, and quarter nobles (Fig. 80).

The later silver coinage cannot be distinguished from the money of Henry V., prior to the ninth year of the latter's reign. The legend on the obverse is, "Henri Di. Gra. Rex. Angl." abbreviated on the smaller coins, and the reverse the same as in the preceding reign.

False money still continued to be brought into the realm, notwithstanding the statutes which had been made to prevent that practice. The Scotch appear to have been the chief offenders, importing false money of Scotland, resembling the coin of England, and of false alloy.

No Irish coins of Henry IV. are known.

**Henry V.** (1413 to 1422).—Henry V. again enacted several ordinances



FIG. 81. HENRY IV., V., OR VI. (Gold Noble).

to remove, as it is therein stated, "the damages, mischiefs and decoits,

which so abounded in the kingdom, from the washers, dippers, and



FIG. 82. HENRY IV., V., OR VI. (PENNY).

counterfeiters of the money of the land," but made no alterations in the dies of his predecessor, besides adopting three fleur-de-lis only, in the arms of France, as already stated. The noble, the penny, and the half-groat (represented in Figs. 81, 82, and 83), may therefore serve as types for the coins struck under the three Henries.



FIG. 83. HENRY V. (HALF GROAT).

*Henry VI.* (1422 to 1461).—The coins of Henry VI. were in every respect the same as his father's, and cannot be distinguished from them, except perhaps in the case of those which bear the Mint mark of Bristol or York, as the mints in those cities appear not to have been worked at the time of Henry V.

Some of Henry VI.'s Irish money is so fully described in the statute of Drogheda (1459), that it cannot be mistaken. The one coin, called an "Irlandes d'Argent" (penny), was to be imprinted on one side with a lion, and on the other side with a crown. The second coin, called a Patrick, bore a crown on the obverse and a cross on the reverse. Coins of brass or copper (farthings) were likewise struck in Ireland.



## COINS OF THE YORKIST KINGS.

*Edward IV.* (1461 to 1483).—This monarch caused two new coinages to be issued in the fourth and fifth years of his reign. He does not appear to have made any considerable alteration in the general type of his silver coins, which can only be distinguished from those of the Henries by the name, the weight, and some mint marks.

The groat (Fig. 84) has a quatrefoil on each side of the neck, and



FIG. 84. EDWARD IV. (Groat).

various marks or letters in the field, or on the breast of the portrait, with the legend, "Edward Di. Gra. Rex Angl. Z. Franc." The reverse bears the inscription, "Posui Deum Adju-torem Meum," in the outer circle, with the place of mintage in an inner circle. The smaller pieces have

as much of the legend as their size will admit.

The first gold coinage (1464) was one of nobles in the old style, only the current value was raised to 8s. 4d., in accordance with the rising price of the precious metals. In the second coinage (1465), the nobles were coined at the rate of forty-five to the pound weight of standard gold, and their



FIG. 85. EDWARD IV. (Rial).

current value fixed at 10s. These new nobles were called "Rials," a term borrowed from the French. A sun, centred by a rose, the badge of the house of York, was adopted for the type of the reverse. This impress was

meant to commemorate the appearance of three suns, afterwards merging into one, immediately before the victorious battle at Mortimer's Cross, in Herefordshire. The obverse of the rial was of the usual type, with a full-blown rose on the side of the ship, a square flag at the stern, with the letter E and the addition "Dns. I. B." (Dominus Hibernie) to the title.

New coins struck in Edward IV.'s reign were the angels and half-angels, the former going for 6s. 8d. each. On the obverse the Archangel

Michael is represented standing with his left foot upon the dragon, and piercing him through the mouth with a spear, the upper end of which terminates in a cross croselet; the legend running: "Edward Dei Gra. Rex Angl. and Franc." The reverse shows a ship, with a large cross for the mast, the usual arms, and the inscription:—"Per Crucem Tua Salva Nos Xpe Redempt" (Fig. 86).



FIG. 86. EDWARD IV. (Angel).

The motto on the reverse of the half-angel, or angelet, was, "O Crux Ave Spes Unica."

The motto on the reverse of the half-angel, or angelet, was, "O Crux Ave Spes Unica."

The coins and the bullion of the realm seem to have been debased by almost every possible method during Edward IV.'s reign, and the most stringent statutes, especially against the importation of Irish money, were but of little avail.

*Edward V. (1483).*—The eldest son of Edward IV. was little more than twelve years old when proclaimed. He was never crowned, but deprived of his throne and murdered by Richard III. No coins of this king are known.

*Richard III (1483 to 1485).*—The same unvaried type and legend were continued upon Richard III.'s coins, which differed from those of Edward IV. only in the name and some trifling distinctions, as the boar's head for mint-mark, &c. On the reverse of the half-groat (Fig. 87) the three pellets in each quarter of the cross are so united as to resemble a trefoil. Short as Richard's reign was, he issued a considerable coinage, but nevertheless his coins are rarely met with.



FIG. 87. RICHARD III. (Half Groat).



## COINS OF THE TUDOR KINGS.

**Henry VII. (1485 to 1509).**—The Battle of Bosworth Field terminated the life of Richard III., and placed Henry Duke of Richmond on the throne, under the title of Henry VII. By an indenture made in the



FIG. 88. HENRY VII.  
(Obverse of Groats, with  
arched crown).

first year of his reign with the masters and workers of the Mint, both the gold and silver coins were to be continued at the same weight and fineness as they were fixed at under King Edward IV. in 1465. No alteration in the types of the silver coinage took place for a time. The groats, half-groats and pennies of this period are exactly similar to those of the previous reigns, and are with difficulty to be distinguished from those of Henry VI. Only the pennies with the mint mark of

Thomas Rotherham—a T on the one side of the neck, and a key on the other—may safely be ascribed to Henry VII. In a later coinage the old fleur de lis crown, which appears on all English money from the time of King Edward I., is replaced by an arched crown with a globe and cross on the arch (Fig. 88). Motto and type of reverse remained the same. By these crowns the coins of Henry VII. can be distinguished from those of his predecessors of the same name.

In 1503 the type of the silver coins was entirely changed. The king's

portrait is given on them in profile, with a crown of one arch only. A single beaded line took the place of the arched frame upon the obverse of groats and half-groats, and the inner circle of the reverse which contained the name of the mint was omitted (com-



FIG. 89. HENRY VII. (Shilling).

pare Fig. 73). The pellets, which had so long occupied the quarters of the cross were superseded by an escutcheon of the royal arms (see reverse of Fig. 89).

This third coinage included groats, half-groats, pennies, and, for the first time, the *shilling* (Fig. 89), a term until then used not for a real coin but only for "money of account." On some of the new coins Henry added to his name either Septimus or the Roman numerals VII, as for instance on the shilling, which bears the legend, "Henric. Septem. Di. Gra. Rex. Angl. Z. Fr." The half-groat exactly in type resembles the shilling, but has no numerals or "Sept." after the name. On some of the pennies issued by ecclesiastical mints the king is represented on a throne, crowned and in royal robes, in his right hand a sceptre and in his left a globe (Fig. 90).



FIG. 90. HENRY VII. (Obverse of an Ecclesiastical Penny).

The gold coinage of this reign is marked by the double rial, twenty-two and a half pieces to a pound weight of gold, and current for twenty shillings sterling. This new coin (Fig. 91) bears on the obverse the monarch seated in state upon his throne; on the reverse a double rose—indicating the union of the two houses of Lancaster and York—with the royal arms in the centre, to the usual legend, "Dns Ibarne" (Dominus Hibernæ) is added. To distinguish Henry VII.'s rial from those of previous reigns it was called a "sovereign," a term which disappeared after a few reigns, and was only again adopted in 1817.



FIG. 91. HENRY VII. (Sovereign).

The obverse of the half-sovereign shows the king in a ship with two flags, one bearing the letter H and the other the English dragon. On the reverse only the arms of France are engraved. The angels and half angels of this reign are of the usual type.

Henry VII. amassed great riches by the discreditable practice of coining light money and enforcing its circulation by rigid enactments. No person should refuse the king's coin, if good gold and silver, on account of thinness, on pain of imprisonment or death.

*Henry VIII.* (1507 to 1547).—Henry VIII. in a few years dissipated

the immense wealth which his father's avarice had accumulated; and then, to fill his exchequer, took to debasing the sterling fineness of the coins. He not only reduced the weight of the penny to ten grains and other silver coins in proportion, increasing at the same time the alloy to the amount of half copper to half silver, and even more, but actually issued private tokens of lead (*Plumbeus Angliæ*) to supply the want of silver coins. The silver money of his reign is represented in five coinages of different types.

The first coinage resembled his father's in every respect, even the head being the same (compare Fig. 89) and only the numerals altered. The second coinage introduced the king's own head in profile, the reverse remaining the same. The half-groats coined at York bear Wolsey's



FIG. 92. HENRY VIII. (Testoon or Shilling).

initials, and the cardinal's hat on the reverse. The pennies have the king on the throne and the motto, "*Rosa sine spina.*" The halfpennies still show on the reverse the old cross and pellets, and the farthings the portcullis, a device for the first

time used on Henry VIII.'s coins. With the third coinage, consisting of shillings (called testoons), pennies, halfpennies, groats, and half-groats, began the debasement in weight and alloy. On the obverse the king is represented in front or three-quarter face, and the reverse of the shilling shows a large rose and a crown between the letters H and R, likewise crowned, and surrounded by the old motto, "*Posui,*" etc. (Fig. 92).

Slight alterations were made in the reverses of the groats and smaller pieces, and at the same time the types of the king's portrait on the



FIG. 93. HENRY VIII. (Groat).

obverse somewhat changed. For instance, the fourchy cross was terminated by annulets (Fig. 93), or floriated at the points (Fig. 94). The penny had the king's full face in royal mantle, and the crown without arches (Fig. 95). The testoon took its name from a French coin of similar value issued by Louis XII., but the term fell soon into disuse. On the fourth coinage the types continued the same, but the degree of debasement increased, reaching the culminating point in the fifth coinage,

in which the motto on the groats was changed to "Reddi cuique quod suum est." The coins of the two last coinages soon began to show



FIG. 94. HENRY VIII. (Groat).

the inferior metal on the most prominent part of the full face, the nose, and hence the sobriquet of Henry VIII., "Old copper nose."

In 1513, Henry VIII. took Tournay, in Flanders, and caused groats to be struck in that city. They are of three different types, with the inscription "Civitas Tornaiensis," or "Civitas Tornaiensis" on the reverse, and France placed before England in the title. On the Irish coins of this reign, the Irish harp appears for the first time, and the initials of Henry VIII.'s queens are put on the reverse.

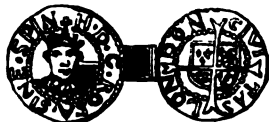


FIG. 95. HENRY VIII. (Penny).

The gold coinage of Henry VIII. consisted of double sovereigns, sovereigns, half-sovereigns, angels, quarter angels, angelets, and rose nobles, George nobles, crowns and half-crowns.

The double sovereign has the king crowned in a chair of state, at his



FIG. 96. HENRY VIII. (Double Sovereign).

feet the portcullis, and on the reverse the double rose and arms within a

foliage. The motto reads, "Ihesus Autem Transiens Per Medium Illorum Ibat" (Fig. 96)

The sovereign and half-sovereign were originally of the same type, but later the royal shield crowned, supported by a lion crowned, and a dragon were put on the reverse. This is the first example of heraldic supporters on English coins.

No alteration was made in the types of the Angels, Angelets and quarter-angels. The motto on the reverse remained "Per Crucem Tuam Salva Nos Xpe Redemptor."

The old noble was recoined and called "Rose noble," to distinguish it from the "George noble," which was a new coin, with St. George in complete armour, on his horse, galloping over the dragon, killing him with



FIG. 97. HENRY VIII. (George Noble).

his spear, bearing the inscription "Tali Dicata Signo Mens Fluctuare Neq." more or less abbreviated. The reverse shows a ship with a double rose on the mast (Fig. 97.)

In another type St. George has a drawn sword in the right hand instead of a spear, and on the

reverse is a ship with three crosses for masts, on the middle one a double rose.

The crowns and half-crowns were likewise new coins. The obverse shows



FIG. 98. HENRY VIII. (Gold Half-crown).



FIG. 99. HENRY VIII. (Reverse of Gold Half-crown).

a double rose crowned between the letters H. R., and the motto "Rutilans Rosa Sine Spina," on the reverse are the arms crowned (Fig. 98).

On the second type the obverse bears the arms crowned, and the reverse a cross fleury, with a large rose in the centre, in the quarters the letter H crowned, and the lion of England alternately (Fig. 99).

Henry VIII. substituted the pound troy for the pound tower, and fixed in 1544 the price of gold of 24 carats at 48s. the ounce, and the same quantity of the finest sterling silver at 4s.

The lowest degree of fineness in coins, which ever disgraced the English

mint, except a small quantity of silver in the fifth year of Edward VI. was enacted in 1545. The gold was brought down to 20 carats fine, and 4 carats alloy, and the silver to 4 ounces fine, and 8 ounces alloy. In the same year a statute against usury restrained the interest of money to ten per cent.

Henry died on the 28th of January 1577, and left by his last will, the crown to his son Edward, and his daughters Mary and Elizabeth, and their issue, in succession.

*Edward VI. (1547 to 1553).*—Edward VI. was little more than nine years of age when he succeeded to the throne, but soon began to pay attention to the wretched state of the money, as several passages in his diary (still preserved in the British Museum) prove. Under the regency the debasement of the coins, both in weight and standard, was continued; but on the 10th of April, 1548, the testoons were called in by proclamation, and at the beginning of the next year the current value of gold and silver coins was fixed as follows: The sovereign, at 20s.; the half sovereign, or Edward's royal, at 10s.; the crown, at 5s.; the half-crown, at 2s. 6d.; the shilling, at 12d.; and the half shilling, at 6d.; that of the old rial, at 9s. 8d.; and that of the angel, at 9s. 8d.

The coins were somewhat improved in fineness and outward appearance, but, at the same time, considerably reduced in weight. It was of the shillings of this issue that Bishop Latimer said in a sermon preached before the king, "We have now a pretty little shilling, indeed, a very pretty one. I have but one I thynke in my purse, and the last day I had put it away almost for an old groate; and so I trust some will take them. The finess of the silver I cannot see; but therein is printed a fine sentence, that is, 'Timor domini fons vitæ und sapientiæ.' The feare of the Lord is the fountayne of lyfe or wisdom. I would God this sentence were alwayes printed in the hart of the king in choosing hys wyfe, and in all hys officers." This honest judgment of Latimer of the debased testoon gave great offence and occasion to the bishop's enemies to charge him with dialoalty.

Soon after the shillings of the first issue were cried down to 9d., and other coins in proportion; subsequently they were only taken for 6d., and in the reign of Elizabeth stamped with a particular mint mark and ordered to pass for 4d. The shillings Latimer spoke of had even a worse fate, by being stamped, under Elizabeth, with a greyhound, and only allowed to pass for 2½d. Cooper, in his chronicle, has given a melancholy description of the sufferings of the poor from these alterations in the value of the coins.

In 1551, however, the standard was considerably improved—11oz. 1dwt. fine, to 19dwt. of alloy, being only 1dwt. worse than the old standard. But even then the Government could not abstain from securing dishonest gain by issuing groats, pennies, and halfpennies of base metal.

The first silver issue comprised testoons, groats, half-groats, pennies, halfpennies, and farthings. They have a well-executed profile of the king on the obverse, and the arms, traversed by a cross, with the old motto, on the reverse. The penny bears the legend, "E. D. G. Rosa Sine Spina," variously abbreviated.

On the shillings coined in the third year of Edward's reign, the king's profile is crowned (Fig. 100), and the Roman numerals, VI. added to his name. On the reverse appears for the first time an oval shield without



FIG. 100. EDWARD VI. (Testoon or Shilling, countermarked with a portcullis.) a cross, and with the motto,, "Timor Domini Fons Vite" (Prov. xiv. 27) ; the date of coinage is introduced as a novelty on English coins.

Some shillings had the date round the head, and the name and the titles on the reverse; others the motto, "Inimicos Ejus Induam Confusione" (Psa. cxxxii. 19).

On the penny pieces, the arms, with the cross and the name of the mint, were still used for the reverse (Fig. 101).



FIG. 101. EDWARD VI. (Penny).

The silver coinage of 1551 is remarkable through the first issue of crowns and half-crowns of silver in addition to shillings, sixpences, and threepenny pieces. It was agreed "that the stamp of the shilling and sixpence should be on one side the king's bust, in parliamentary robes, with a chain of the order (Fig. 102). On the crowns and half crowns the king

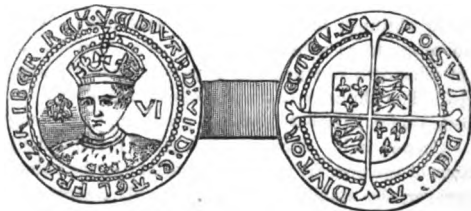


FIG. 102. EDWARD VI. (Sixpence).

should be on horseback, armed with a naked sword hard to his breast (Fig. 103). York mint, and Throgmorton's in the Tower, should go and work the fine standard. In the city of York and Canterbury alone should the small money be wrought of a baser state."—*Entry in the King's Journal, 24th of September.*

The oval shield of the reverse was again abandoned for the arms tra-

versed by the cross, and the old motto, "Posui, &c." revived. The value

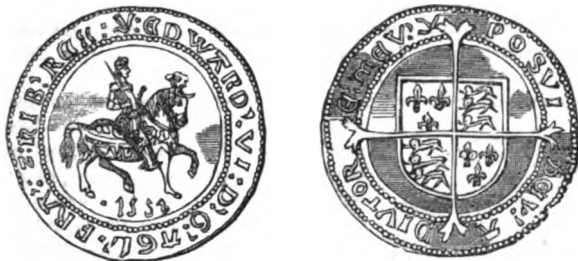


FIG. 103. EDWARD VI. (Half-crown).

of the shillings, sixpences, and threepenny pieces, was indicated by the numerals, XII., VI., and III., in the field.

The London pennies of baser silver had the king on the throne, with "E. D. G. Rosa Sine Sp." on the obverse, and the arms, with "Civitas London," on the reverse. In the York pennies, the king's head was replaced by a simple rose, and the inscription on the reverse was, "Civitas Eboraci." (Fig. 104.)

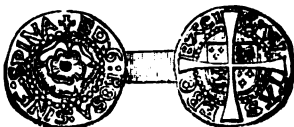


FIG. 104. EDWARD VI. (York Penny).

On all the coins were impressed the different mint marks—the lion, the rose, the swan, the cinquefoil, a bow, the cross, &c.

The gold coinage under Edward VI. was equally debased as that in silver, and varied in standard from 36 sovereigns to the pound weight of gold of 28 carats fine, and 1 carat alloy, to 33 sovereigns to the same weight of gold of 22 carats fine to 2 carats alloy. The earlier double sovereigns, sovereigns and angels, are only to be distinguished by the name from the same coins of the previous reign. In the later issues obverse and reverse were changed.



FIG. 105. EDWARD VI. (Treble Sovereign).

The triple sovereign (Fig. 105), sovereign and half-sovereign, have on



the obverse the king sitting in a chair of state, crowned, as usual holding a drawn sword in his right hand, and an orb in the left. The arms on the reverse are supported by a lion and dragon standing on a scrolled ornament with the letters E. R., the motto being the old one of Edward III., "Jesus autem," &c.

In a later coinage the reverse of the sovereign is the same, but the half-sovereign, crown, and half-crown have the arms only, without supporters, and on the obverse the portrait of the king down to the waist, in profile to the left, crowned, and in armour, holding a drawn sword in his right hand, and the orb in the left. (Fig. 106.) The motto on the crown and half-crown is "Scutum Fidei Proteget Eum," abbreviated.

A third type of the gold coinage shows the king's bust in armour and bareheaded on the obverse; a crowned rose between the letters E. R. on the reverse, surrounded by the motto "Scutum," &c., or "Butilans

Rosa Sine Spina," or "Lucerna Pedibus Meis Verbum Tuum." (Fig. 107.)

Two other series of gold coin have the oval shield of the first shilling (compare Fig. 100) on the reverse and either the



FIG. 107. EDWARD VI. (Half Sovereign).

body of the ship (Fig. 108). A remarkable coin is the six angel piece. On the obverse an angel stands with his left knee on the right shoulder



FIG. 108. EDWARD VI. (Angel)

of a fiend, stabbing him in the back with a spear and holding the royal shield in his left hand. The reverse shows a ship with three masts,

completely rigged, with her colours flying and ports open on her right side, to which is fixed the royal shield.

Debased as the whole of Edward VI.'s coinage was, it has one feature to recommend it to the collector, the great improvement in design and technical execution—the Gothic style gradually giving way to the then just dawning renaissance feeling.

*Mary* (1553 to 1558).—As soon as Edward VI. was dead, Northumberland caused his daughter Lady Jane Grey to be proclaimed queen; but the Princess Mary, who was the rightful heir to the throne by Henry VIII.'s will, raised an army and compelled the new queen to resign the crown after a reign of ten days—too short for any coinage. Soon after her entry into London on the 3rd of August, Mary issued a proclamation, in which she announced "to be fully resolved and determined, with all convenient speed, to cause to be made and set forth coins as well of gold as silver of the perfect fineness." But, notwithstanding this promise, the coinage itself did not reach the standard of 1551. Mary's coins struck before her marriage show on the obverse the queen's bust in profile, crowned, the hair flowing, with a necklace of pearls, and the inscription "*Maria D G Ang Fra Z Hib Regi.*" On the reverse are the usual arms and cross, with the motto "*Veritas Temporis Filia*" (Fig. 109).



FIG. 109. MARY (Groat).

On the first money issued after her marriage obverse and reverse are the same, only the legend is altered to "*Philip et Maria Dei Gratia Rex et Regina.*"

Soon afterwards the dies were altered, and on the obverse appears a profile bust of the king and queen facing each other with the crown of England above, between the date 1554. The king, bareheaded, with short hair, and large beard, is in armour, with the order of the Golden Fleece suspended by a ribbon on his breast. The queen is in her ordinary habit. On the reverse is a shield crowned and ornamented with the arms of Philip and Mary impaled. On the shilling (Fig. 110) stand the numerals XII. for the value, and the motto "*Posuimus Deum Adivtorem Nostrum.*"

There are earlier coins (before Philip became King of Spain) with the two busts, bearing the inscription "*Philip and Mary Dei Gratia R. Anglie Francie et Neapolis Princeps Hispanie.*"

Those with the busts on different sides have the title of the king on the obverse, that of the queen on the reverse, and the motto is omitted. The name of the mint is to be found only upon the pennies of strongly

alloyed silver, with either the queen's profile or with a rose on the obverse.



FIG. 110. PHILIP AND MARY (Shilling).

£22,500 worth of base moneys—shillings, halfgroats, and rosepence—were struck expressly for circulation in Ireland. They found their way back to England to be uttered there at the value of the finer English coins, but were soon afterwards forbidden by proclamation to be received as lawful money in any part of the king and queen's dominions except Ireland.

The gold coinage of this reign consisted of sovereigns at 30s., half-sovereigns, to be called royals or rials of gold for 15s., angels at 10s., and half-royals at 5s. Philip's name only appears in the inscription.



FIG. 111. MARY (Sovereign).

The sovereign (Fig. 111) revived the type of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., with the motto, "A Domino Factum Est Istud Et Est Mirabile In Oculis Nostris," abbreviated, and Mary's Roman Catholic principle of reducing all things to the state and form they occupied previous to the Reformation manifests itself in her coinage generally.

On the obverse of the rial (Fig. 112), the queen stands with the usual crown and ribbon of the order, a sword in her right hand, and her left resting upon the shield of arms, in a ship turned to the right, with a rose



FIG. 112. MARY (Rial or Half Sovereign).

on its side and a square flag on the head bearing the letter M. The revers shows a sun of sixteen rays, four of which terminate in floriated points, with a rose in the centre. The legend is the same as in the sovereign.

The angels (Fig. 113) reproduce precisely the ancient type, but are of coarser execution, and bear the title either of Mary alone, or in some



FIG. 113. PHILIP AND MARY (Angel).

cases "Philip Z Maria D. G. Rex Z Regina," and the motto of the sovereign.

*Elizabeth* (1559 to 1603).—Queen Elizabeth, soon after her accession to the Crown, turned her attention to the state of coinage, and commenced the improvement by reducing the base coins then current in England to their proper value, viz., the base penny to three farthings, the twopenny piece to three-halfpence, and the teston of sixpence to fourpence half-penny, excepting, however, the testons marked in the border with a lion, a rose, a harp, or a flower de luce. These were originally issued at twelve pence, but now reduced to twopence farthing. To overcome the difficulty of distinguishing the testons of twopence farthing from those of fourpence halfpenny, Her Majesty ordered that "within the city of London should be appointed,

by order of the mayor, in sundry open places in the city, certain honest, faithful, and skilful persons, to view and consider all manner of testons that should be brought to them, and show which were and ought to be of the value of fourpence halfpenny, and which of twopence farthing, and should speedily strike those of fourpence halfpenny with the mark of



FIG. 114. TESTON OR SHILLING, struck by Edward VI., and reduced by Elizabeth to fourpence-halfpenny.

a portcullis before the face of the king (Fig. 114), and those of twopence farthing with the print of a greyhound behind the head of the king, that the same might be better known; and if the same order should be found to do any good, Her Majesty would cause the like to be observed in other cities and towns."

On the 19th of February, 1560, a proclamation was issued for calling in the base moneys. The total weight of the base coins received into the mint from Michaelmas 1560 to Michaelmas 1561 was 631,950 pounds weight, and the difference of weight, after the base metal had been reduced to standard, was no less than 387,534 pounds. A strange story is told of the workmen who were employed in melting these base coins, "that most of them fell sick to death with the savour—[probably arising from the fumes of arsenic with which the base metal was fluxed]—and that they were advised to drink in a dead man's skull for their revival." That accordingly a warrant was procured from the Council to take off the heads from London Bridge, and to make cups of them, out of which they drank, and found some relief, although most of them died (Hearne's *Curious Discourses*, vol. II., p. 317).

To replace the base testons, shillings, a small quantity of groats, pence, and halfpennies of the same fineness as the last of the preceding reign were coined; but with the recalling of the base coins the want of small moneys of fine silver began again to be severely felt. The Queen, therefore, in 1560 gave orders that additional half shillings or sixpences, quarter shillings or threepences, three-halfpenny and three-farthing pieces, of the full old English standard, should be coined.

The first shillings had on the obverse the bust of the Queen in profile to the right, crowned, hair flowing, with a ruff about her neck, and the inscription *Elizab. D. G., Ang. Fr. et Hib. Regi*; and on the reverse the

arms traversed by the cross, with the old motto, "Posui," &c. The mint mark on both sides was a martlet. (Fig. 115.)



FIG. 115. ELIZABETH (Shilling).

The smaller pieces had a full blown rose behind the queen's head (see Figs. 116 and 117), and some of them bore the place of mintage, as "Civitas,



FIG. 116. ELIZABETH (Milled Sixpence).

London," &c., on the reverse. On the whole of the coinage the date was placed, and seldom omitted on English coins afterwards.

The first issue of these new coins was hammered or punched money, but about 1561 the mill and screw were introduced into the English mint. The invention of this appliance which produced coins of a much more workmanlike and regular appearance, with ornamental edges, is ascribed to a Frenchman, Elloy Mestrell, who first coined milled money in the Tower, but being detected in counterfeiting and making milled money also out of the mint, he was executed at Tyburn as a traitor on the 27th of January, 1569. Most of the milled coins bear as a distinguishing mark a star or mullet of five points at the end of the legend.



FIG. 117. ELIZABETH (Milled Threepenny piece).

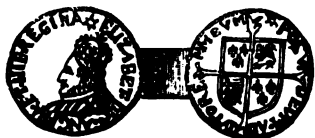


FIG. 118. ELIZABETH (Twopenny-piece.)

In 1582 the coining of three-farthing and three-halfpenny pieces

was discontinued, and the first silver halfpenny (Fig. 119) in this reign issued.

About the year 1586, when the Queen sent the Earl of Leicester to assist the Dutch, some of her coins, both gold and silver, were countermarked with a stamp of the arms of Zealand, or with an H. for Holland, to give them currency in the Low Countries.



FIG. 119. ELIZABETH (Halfpenny).

In 1601 and 1602, crowns and halfcrowns, which hitherto had only existed as patterns, were issued.

The obverse had the bust of the usual type; hair curled in two rows next the face, and turned up behind; gown richly ornamented; sceptre



FIG. 120. ELIZABETH (Half-crown).

fiery in the right hand, globe in the left. On the reverse, the shield garnished over a cross fourchy (Fig. 120).

In 1601 separate money (crowns, halfcrowns, shillings, and sixpences) was struck for the use of the East India Company. It bore on one side the Queen's arms, and on the other a portcullis, and is known under the



FIG. 121. ELIZABETH (Half crown, Portcullis Money.)

name of Indian or portcullis money (Fig. 121). It was exportable by law but only in such quantities as the Queen and her Privy Council should approve of. The weight and value of these coins were regulated according to the respective weights of the Spanish piastre and its divisions.

The restoration of the ancient standard in English coins did not extend to Ireland, but quite the contrary. As early as 1559 Elizabeth ordered £4000 base English money to be coined into £8000 Irish, at three ounces fine and nine ounces alloy. These coins to have a crowned harp, the arms of Ireland, on the one side, and the Queen's picture on the other; and to be current in Ireland only. A still greater debasement of the Irish money took place in 1601, and the enactment referring to this subject shows too well how unfairness and oppression towards Ireland had been customary with the English Government at all periods, not to be quoted at some length. It begins by stating, in the way of excuse, "that by reason of the long wars in Ireland, her Majesty had been compelled to send great sums of sterling money of the standard of England into that kingdom, for the payment of her army there, and for other services." It then referred to the provisions of the Statute of Henry VII., for the regulation of merchant strangers, and also to the enactment in the nineteenth year of his reign to prevent the exportation of bullion, and stated further "that in his reign, as well as in the times of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Mary, the moneys current in Ireland were under the standard of English moneys; and therefore her Majesty, with the advice of her Privy Council, had resolved, that the moneys current in Ireland should be under the standard of the moneys current in England, and had appointed and ordered new sorts of moneys, distinct and differing from the moneys of England, to be the proper current money of the said realm of Ireland, and all other moneys to be decreed and abolished, and not to be current there."

In a proclamation, dated the 20th of May of the same year, another attempt at justifying this monstrous scheme of robbery is made, by stating that the moneys sent by Her Majesty into Ireland either came into the hands of the rebels, who by means of them procured ammunition, &c., from foreign parts, or else the said moneys being better than the moneys of other countries, were by merchants, &c., transported into such countries, to the impoverishment of both her realms; Her Majesty, therefore, with the advice of Her Privy Council, after long and serious debating, had found the readiest way to prevent the same was to reduce the state of her moneys and coins (in Ireland) to the ancient (debased) course, and for that purpose she had caused great quantities of moneys to be coined according to that ancient standard, which was in use for the realm of Ireland in the days of Her Majesty's father, brother, and sister, in shillings, sixpences, and threepennies, stamped with Her Highness's arms crowned, and inscription of her usual style on the one side, and on the other a harp crowned, with the inscription, "Posui Deum Adjutorem Meum." And also certain pieces of small moneys of mere copper, of pence, halfpence, and farthings, for the poorer sort, stamped on each side as the other.

The standard of these new Irish coins is variously stated. According to Simon ("Essay on Irish Coins") they were only two ounces and eighteen pennyweights fine, whilst Malynes fixes the standard at three ounces fine, and Leake says that the goldsmiths valued a shilling of this coinage at



no more than twopence sterling. A fact is that of 112,640 pounds weight of silver coined into Irish money during the reign of Elizabeth, only 2977 pounds were nearly sterling, and the remainder, being more than forty parts to one of the whole amount, of an alloy, which was base in the extreme ("Irish Hist. Library," page 79).

Nicholson gives a most pitiable account of the state of Irish currency at the end of Elizabeth's reign. Besides her adulterated coin, he says, they had, first, *broad-faced groats*, coined originally for fourpence, but now worth eight; secondly, *crosskeels groats*, stamped with a triple crown, which were coined likewise for four pence, but at better value at that time. These (says Moryson) were either sent hither of old by the popes, or for their honour had set their stamp upon them. Thirdly, *dominus groats*, of like fineness, coined by such English kings as styled themselves Domini Hibernie; fourthly, *Res groats*, of those who took the title of kings of Ireland, which had such a mixture of copper that their intrinsic value was not above two pence; fifthly, *white groats*, of so base a mixture, that sometimes nine were given for an English shilling. They had also *brass harpers*, which were as big as a shilling, but went for no more than a penny; and farthings, of the same metal, called *smulkins*.

Fig. 122 represents a sixpence said to have been made current in Ireland for a shilling, to pay the army during the rebellion there, by the advice

of one Pudsey, who was afterwards executed for giving it.



FIG. 122. ELIZABETH (Pudsey Shilling).

Besides this host of base coins, private tokens issued by inferior tradesmen, such as grocers, vintners, chandlers, alehouse keepers, &c., circulated in excess during Elizabeth's reign, in Ire-

land as well as in England. They were made of lead, tin, latten (brass), and even of leather, and could only be repaid to the same shop whence they were first received. To supplant

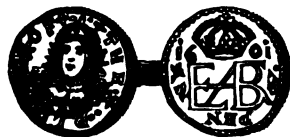


FIG. 123. ELIZABETH (Penny Pledge).

them by legitimate copper money, several proposals were made first to coin farthings and halfpence of base silver, but the Queen would not hear of debasing her English coinage again. The second proposal to coin copper pledges for farthings and halfpence was so far approved of that a proclamation was drawn

up to make them current, but this proclamation was never published, nor did the coinage that was spoken of in it ever take place. All that was done seems to have been the issuing a die, and striking off some pieces as

patterns. The penny (Fig. 123) and halfpenny pledge, both in silver and copper, are known to exist, but the farthing has not yet occurred.

The halfpenny pledge has on the obverse a cypher crowned, on the reverse a full blown rose crowned. The farthing pledge bears on the obverse the usual bust, and on the reverse a monogram crowned.

The first gold coinage in Elizabeth's reign took place in 1558, and consisted of sovereigns at 30s., angels at 10s., angelets at 5s., and of quarter angels. These were coined in gold of 23 carats,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  grs. fine to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grs. alloy. Another series of sovereigns, half-sovereigns, crowns, and half-crowns, was coined of crown gold, 22 carats fine to 2 carats alloy. The types on this coinage were similar to the corresponding coins in the preceding reigns. The sovereign, angel, and angelet bear on the reverse the motto, "*A Domino Factum Est Istud, Et Est Mirabilis In Oculis Nostreis.*" It is said that when Elizabeth received the news of her being proclaimed Queen, she fell on her knees, and uttered this verse of the Psalm, and subsequently adopted it as motto for her gold coins, with this on her silver, "*Posui Deum Adjutorem Meum.*" Both mottos, however, occur upon the coins of her sister Mary, and make this anecdote doubtful. In a later coinage, the pound weight of fine gold was coined into 24 sovereigns at 30s., or 48 rials at 15s., 72 angels at 10s., or 144 half angels at 5s., the pound weight of crown gold into 33 sovereigns at 20s., and into half-sovereigns, crowns, and half-crowns in proportion.

The crown gold series of sovereigns, &c., introduces a new type; on the obverse the queen's bust in profile to the right, crowned, the hair dishevelled, and a ruff about the neck, with the inscription, "*Elizabeth D. G. Ang. Fra. et Hi. Regina;*" on the reverse, between the letters F. R., the arms in a plain escutcheon surmounted by a crown, which has the arch indented in the centre, and the motto "*Scutum Fidei Proteget Eam.*" This general type varies slightly in the dress of the Queen and the shape of the crown. There is a rial probably coined 1584, with an addition to the title, "*Elisab. D. G. Ang., Fr., viz., Z. M. Pr. C. A. I. Regina,*" which was interpreted, "*Magnæ provincie capte auspiciis illius,*" referring to the taking possession of Virginia by Sir Walter Raleigh.

Fig. 124 represents the fragment of one of Elizabeth's last broad pieces, which might perhaps be considered as giving a good likeness of her. An entire coin with this image is not known, and it is supposed that the die was broken by the Queen's command, and that some workman cut out this morsel.

A few pattern pieces struck in Elizabeth's reign are extant, of which we describe the principal ones.

Shilling: obverse, bust to the left, "*Elisab. D. G.,*" &c.; reverse, Arms in a plain shield; mint mark, key.



FIG. 124. ELIZABETH (Broad Piece).

Another, very similar, but the bust is larger, and the shield on reverse is garnished.

Sixpence: obverse, a very large bust of the Queen in a highly ornamented dress; mint mark, mullet, a small rose between the words of the legend; reverse, Shield of Arms divided by a broad plain cross, a rose between the words of legend, date, 1575, above the shield.

A pattern, probably, for a Groat: obverse, full-faced bust of the Queen in a rich dress, "Vnvm. A. Deo. dvobvs. Svstineo.;" reverse, the Queen's Monogram crowned, with date 1601, "Afflictorym. Conservatrix."

Pattern for a penny: obverse, the bust of the Queen, as in the last, "The. Pledge. of.;" reverse, crowned monogram and date, as on the last, "A. Penny."

Pattern for halfpenny: obverse, crowned monogram, "The. Pledge. Of.;" reverse, a crowned Rose, A. Halfpenny.

Pattern, probably for a farthing: obverse, crowned monogram, without legend; reverse, Portcullis, with date 1601.

Lead tokens: one with obverse, a crowned Rose, "God. save. the Qvene.;" reverse, a spread Eagle; another obverse, a Lion rampant, Honi. Soit. Mal. y. Pen."

*and*

## COINS OF THE STUART KINGS.

*James I.* (1603 to 1625).—James, the sixth of his name in Scotland, was proclaimed King of England, by the title of James I., on the day of Queen Elizabeth's death, and thus the two crowns became united in one person. The King's first step towards uniting the coinage was to issue a proclamation that the Scotch six pound piece should be current in England for ten shillings sterling, and the mark piece for 13½d.

Soon after his accession he issued a proclamation in Ireland, in order to confirm and enforce the currency of the base money coined by Elizabeth, but revoked the same on the 11th Oct. following, by ordering that shillings and sixpences should be coined for the use of that realm, at the standard of 9oz. fine. At the same time he had the base money cried down to a third part (afterwards to a quarter) of the value at which it had been current, but allowing the copper money to be still current at the former rate. In the same year he issued silver coins of English mintage at the same standard as those of Elizabeth, viz., crowns, half-crowns, shillings, half shillings, twopenny, penny, and halfpenny pieces.

The title of King of Scotland was added to the inscription on the obverse (*Jacobus Dei Gratia Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Rex*), and the arms of Scotland placed in the second quarter of the shield; those of Ireland, which then appeared for the first time upon English money, on the third quarter. The reverse bears the motto "*Exurgat Deus Dissipentur Inimici.*" In the second year of James's reign the title on his coins was changed to *Jacobus Dei Gratia Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Rex*, and various mottos alluding to the union of England and Scotland adopted for the reverses as "*Quæ Deus Conjunxit Nemo Separat;*" or "*Tueatur Unita Deus;*" or "*Faciam Eos In Gentem Unam;*" or "*Henricus Rosas, Regna Jacobus;*" the latter in allusion to the union of the two roses by Henry VII., and the projected union of the two countries.

The silver crowns and half-crowns had on the obverse the king on horse-back, in profile to the left, crowned and in armour. In his right hand a drawn sword, on the obverse an escutcheon highly ornamented with the royal arms quartered (Fig. 125).

The shillings, sixpences, and twopenny pieces bore on the obverse,

the king's bust in profile, crowned, and in armour. Behind the head XII. VI., or II. for the value (Fig. 126).



FIG. 125. JAMES I. (Half Crown).

The penny was marked on the obverse with I.R. between a rose and a thistle under a crown, a small rose beneath, on the reverse with a portcullis crowned (Fig. 127).



FIG. 126. JAMES I. (Sixpence).

The halfpenny had a portcullis on the obverse, and a cross with three pellets in the angles on the reverse.

Later the twopenny piece was coined with a crowned rose and the inscription: "Rosa Sine Spina" on the obverse,



FIG. 127. JAMES I. (Penny).



FIG. 128. JAMES I. (Twopence).

and a thistle flower, crowned, and the motto "Tueatur Unita Deus" on the reverse (Fig. 128).

On the penny and halfpenny rose and thistle flowers were without the crown. The same style of coinage was continued throughout the reign of James I.

The coins minted in Scotland differed from those of England by the arms of Scotland occupying the first and fourth quarters in the shield, France and England being placed quarterly in the second; besides this, the trappings of the king's horse upon the silver crowns and half crowns were adorned with the crowned thistle instead of the crowned rose.

Shillings and sixpences were coined for Ireland in 1605, with the king's bust on the obverse, and a crowned harp on the reverse.

The first gold coinage consisted of twenty shilling, ten shilling, five shilling, four shilling, and two and a half shilling pieces.

The twenty shilling piece, called "sovereign unite" or "sceptre unite," had on the obverse the royal bust crowned and in armour, with a broad beard, and moustache turned downward; in the right hand a sceptre fleur-de-lis, the orb in the left, on the reverse an escutcheon with the royal arms quartered between I R.

The half sovereign called "double crown" (Fig. 129), the five shilling



FIG. 129. JAMES I. (Double Crown in gold).

piece called "Britain crown," and the half crown differed from the unite only by the shorter bust.

The two and a half shilling piece, called "thistle crown," had on the obverse a rose crowned between the letters I R, and on the reverse a thistle crowned between the same letters (Fig. 130.)



FIG. 130. JAMES I. (Thistle Crown in gold).

All the preceding gold pieces were coined at the standard of 22 carats fine, and 2 alloy; or at the rate of 33½ sovereigns of 20s. each to the pound weight of gold. Later, the pound weight of gold, 23¼ carats fine and 1½ carats alloy, was coined into 27 rose rials at 30s. each, or 54 spur rials at 15s. each, or in 87 angels at 10s. each, representing 40½ sovereigns in the pound.

The rose rial shows on the obverse the king on his throne in the usual style, the robe open below, discovering the left leg with the garter, the portcullis under his feet. The reverse shows the arms in the centre of a double rose, and the motto, "A Dno. Factum Est Istud, Et Est Mirab. In Oculis Nris."

The spur rial, so called from the resemblance of the blazing sun on the obverse to the rowels of a spur, shows the king in armour, crowned, stand-

ing between the fore and mizen mast of a three-decked ship, in his right hand a sword, in his left a large shield of his arms. The ports of the ship are open. On the side is the rose, and at the head the usual flag, with the letter I. The reverse is executed in the usual style (compare Fig. 85). The types of the angels and angelets were the same as in preceding reigns.

These two coinages were above the standard used on the continent, and to prevent the exportation of the English gold coins for melting, the current value of the sovereign was raised from 20s. to 22s., and the value of the minor coins in proportion; but soon afterwards a new gold coinage was determined upon at the standard of a pound weight of gold (called angel gold) of 23½ carats fine, to be coined into 44½ sovereigns, instead of into 41 sovereigns.

This new coinage consisted of thirty shilling pieces, fifteen shilling pieces, and ten shilling pieces or angels. Of crown gold—22 carats fine and 2 alloy—new unites or sovereigns, ten shilling pieces and five shilling pieces were coined at the rate of 37 unites to the pound weight of gold, replacing the 33 unites to the pound of the former coinage.

On the new thirty shilling piece or rial, the king was represented in a chair of state, with a large ruff, and for the first time with the collar of the order. The obverse shows a large escutcheon of arms on a cross fleury.

The fifteen shilling piece bears on the obverse the Scottish lion sejant,



FIG. 130. JAMES I. (Fifteen-Shilling Piece in gold).

crowned, holding in his right paw a sceptre, and supporting the arms in the left, between the ciphers X. and V. (Fig. 131).

Obverse and reverse of the new angel were executed in a similar style as of old, but in better workmanship. The new unites or sovereigns called "laurels," the half sovereigns and five shilling pieces in crown gold, had on the obverse the king's laureated bust, with the mantle tied on the shoulder in the Roman style, and XX. for the value behind the head, on the reverse a plain escutcheon of the Royal arms crowned on the old cross fleury. (Fig. 132).

All the English gold coins, with the exception of the laureat broad

piece (Fig. 132) were made current in Scotland at the rate of 12 pounds Scottish, the twenty shilling piece, and the others in proportion.



FIG. 132. JAMES I. (Laurel Sovereign).

The only attempt at a copper coinage during this reign was made in 1613. The farthing tokens in lead, issued by private traders to supply the deficiency of small money, were prohibited, and a farthing token in copper struck, to be current within the king's realms and dominions. The one side was marked with two sceptres, crossing under a diadem, the other side with a harp crowned, and the king's title in part on both sides. (Fig. 133). These farthing tokens were made in two sizes, in order that if they failed in England they might be sent to Ireland as pence and halfpence.

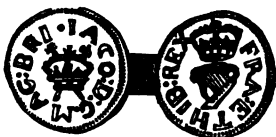


FIG. 133. JAMES I. (Farthing Token in copper).

For Scotland a twopenny piece in brass, called "Hardhead," was coined. (Fig. 134.)

Of all the coins only the sixpence was dated, but the time of coinage is indicated on the others by a succession of mint-marks, different for nearly every year, as will be seen by the following list:



FIG. 134. JAMES I (Hardhead.)

The Mintmarks used during James I. Reign on silver and gold coins was as follows:—*First Coinage — Angl.-Scot.*—Thistle, 1603-4; Fleur-de-Lis, 1604. *Second Coinage — Mag. Brit.* — Fleur-de-Lis, 1604-5; Rose, 1605-6; Escallop Shell, 1606-7; Bunch of Grapes, 1607-8-9; Coronet, 1609; Key, 1609-10; Bell, 1610; Bell, reverse, Mullet, 1610; Mullet, 1611; Castle, 1612; Trefoil, 1613; Cinquefoil, 1615; Ton, 1615; Book, 1616; Crescent, 1617; Cross Patee, 1618; Saltire, 1619; Spur, Rowel, 1619; Rose, 1620; Thistle, 1621-2; Fleur-de-Lis, 1623; Trefoil, 1624.

Here it may be interesting to give further particulars about the use of



the mint or privy marks on English coins, as explained in an intendure with Lord Hastings, Master of the Mint, in the time of King Edward IV., in which is said that "It has been usual from old time to oblige the masters and workers of the mint, in the intendures made with them, to make a privy mark in all the money that they made, as well of gold as of silver, so that another time they might know, if need were, and witte which moneys of gold and silver, among others of the same moneys, were of their own making and which not. And whereas, after every trial of the Pix at Westminster, the masters and workers of the mint, having proved their moneys to be lawful and good, were immediately entitled to receive their quietus under the Great Seal, and to be discharged from all suites or actions concerning these moneys, it was then usual for the said masters and workers to change the privy mark before used for another, that so the moneys from which they were not discharged might be distinguished from those for which they had already received their quietus. Which new mark they then continued to stamp upon all their moneys, until another trial of the Pix gave them also their quietus concerning these." These mint marks were placed at the beginning of the legend, and not unfrequently on both sides of the coin. The cross, sometimes accompanied by points or pellets, used by the Anglo-Saxon and early Anglo-Norman monarchs, the annulet found on Edward the Confessor's pennies, and the star or crescent under Henry III., seem not to have been intended for mint marks in the above sense.

Ecclesiastical coins, struck at Durham, in the reign of Edward I. afford the earliest instance of a distinctive mint mark, and Edward III. was the first monarch who had them placed on regal coins. In the reign of Henry VI., the marks began to be varied, and their number increased rapidly in that of Edward IV. A great number continued to be used until the end of Charles I. reign, and they were only entirely disused with the general introduction of the mill and screw, and after the practice of dating all the several pieces had become universal.

Before the latter took place, and as the Pix was not tried more than once in several years, it happens that, among the pieces, which are dated as well as marked, three or more different dates are sometimes found upon pieces impressed with the same mark; and again that different marks are found upon pieces bearing the same date.

The private assay within the mint was from very remote times not considered as a sufficient security for the integrity of the coins, and, therefore, a public trial by a jury was instituted before the master of the mint could receive his discharge for coins struck under his responsibility during a certain period. This final examination is called the "Trial of the Pix," from the box in which the coins, which have been selected for that purpose, are contained; and where they are secured by three locks, the keys of which are respectively in the custody of the warden, master, and comptroller of the mint. The first appearance of a public trial of this kind upon record, is dated on the 24th Feb., in the thirty-second year

of Henry III.'s reign, and comprised the old as well as the new money of the realm. Another regular trial of the assay of the London and Canterbury mints took place in the ninth or tenth year of Edward I., and was then repeated every three months. The intervals between the trials of the *pix* and the authority under which these trials were held, varied in subsequent reigns. At one time (1649), the court was held before the Lord President of the Council of State, the Commissioners of the Great Seal, and others of the Council of State and Committee of Revenues. At another time (1659), the trial was made by the Lord Commissioners of the Treasury, the Justices of the several Benches, and Barons of the Exchequer, and the court is now composed of such members of the Privy Council as are expressly summoned for that purpose, the Lord High Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, presiding. The practice is for the master of the mint to present a memorial praying for a trial of the *Pix*. Upon this the Chancellor of the Exchequer moves his or her Majesty in Council, who commands the trial to be holden, and the Lord High Chancellor directs a precept to the Wardens of the Goldsmiths' Company, requiring them to nominate "a competent number of sufficient and able freemen of their company, skilful to judge of, and to prevent the defaults of the coins, if any should be found, to be of the jury." This number is usually twenty-five, of which the assay master of the company is always one. After the twelve jurors have been selected and sworn, the president delivers his charge, to examine by fire, by water, by touch, or by weight, or by all, or by some of them, in the most just manner, whether the moneys were made according to the intendure, and standard trial pieces, and within the remedies. The *Pix* is then delivered to the jury, opened and examined, whether the contents of each delivery parcel agree with the endorsement. A delivery comprises all the moneys which have been coined within a certain period, and is divided into "journeys," a journey of gold being 15lb. weight, a journey of silver 60lb. From every journey of gold or silver, two pieces, at the least, of each sort of money, are taken at hazard, one for the private assay, the other for the trial of the *Pix*. The moneys contained in the different parcels are then mixed together in wooden bowls to be tested as to their standard weight within the remedy. Afterwards the assay takes place, and finally the coins are compared with the standard trial pieces. For slight shortcomings in weight, inevitable in the process of coining, an allowance termed the "remedy" is provided, which varied at different periods from  $\frac{1}{4}$ -carat (Henry IV.) to  $\frac{1}{2}$ -carat (Edward VI.), but generally was  $\frac{1}{4}$ -carat or  $\frac{1}{2}$ -carat in every pound weight in gold and two pennyweights in the pound of silver.

*Charles I. (1625 to 1649.)*—The numerous coins struck in Charles I.'s reign may be divided into two classes, viz., the *regular coinage*, and the *siege pieces*, or *money of necessity*, both greatly differing in type and value, but not in standard, as Charles I., in all his difficulties, never debased his coins, but preserved the standard inviolate, even when, from want of the proper minting appliances, the workmanship was so rude



Twenty and ten shilling pieces, crowns, and half-crowns of all the coinages show the king on horseback and in armour, and only differ in the arrangement of the figure and in the trappings of the horse (Fig. 135).

Only one halfcrown, dated 1630 (Fig. 136), bears a profile bust of the king, bareheaded and in armour, with the ribbon of the order and the love lock. For the reverse first the square shield, with the royal arms on a cross fourchy (Fig. 137) was used; later the oval shield' garnished, without the cross (Figs. 138 and 139.) The various mottoes which



FIG. 138. CHARLES I. (Shilling).

under James I. alluded to the union of the two kingdoms were almost entirely omitted on the Charles I. English coins, but frequently occur on coins struck in Scotland. Instead of them we find the following:—



FIG. 139. CHARLES I. (Shilling).

"Christo Auspice Regno;" "Justitia Thronum Firmat;" "Auspiciis Rex Magne Tuis;" "Archetypus Moneta Argentae Angliae;" "Salus Reipublicae Suprema Lex;" "Florebit in Aevum;" "Fidei Defensor;" "Exurgat Deus Dissipentur Inimici" (Psalm lrviii).

The last motto, "Exurgat, &c.," is found on the so-called Exurgat Money (Fig. 140), issued from the Oxford mint, which bears on the reverse the inscription, "Relig. Prot. Leg. Ang. Liber. Parl.," written in two or sometimes in three lines across the middle of the area. This inscription refers to the king's declaration at the outbreak of the war,

that he would protect the Protestant religion, the laws and liberties of his subjects, and the privileges of Parliament. Upon the whole of the Exurgat Money the value is stamped in Roman numerals, either upon



FIG. 140. CHARLES I. (Crown, Exurgat money).

the obverse or the reverse, excepting upon the half-crowns, of which one specimen only is known, with the value impressed in Arabic numerals on the reverse.

On shillings and sixpences the king appears in profile bust, crowned, sometimes in Parliamentary robes, with the collar of the order, sometimes in a stiff or limp ruff, or in a falling collar, according to the fashion of the day, with the numerals for the value behind the head (Figs. 137,



FIG. 141. CHARLES I. (Shilling, Pattern piece).

138, and 139). The arms on the reverse are enclosed either in the square shield on the cross fourchy, or in the ornamental oval shield. A curious shilling piece is represented in Fig. 141. On the obverse is the bare-headed bust crowned with laurel, and on the reverse three crowns tied together

with one knot. The numeral I. added to Carolus is the only instance in which the name of the king is so distinguished upon coins. The remainder of the legend is the same as that upon the earliest coins of James I., where Scotland occurs, which was afterwards merged in the title of Great Britain. On a similar shilling, dated 1643, the reverse shows a sword and an olive branch crossing each other between the letters C. R. crowned, with the motto "In Utrumque Paratus." In a

third shilling the king's bust crowned, appears on the obverse to the left; and on the reverse the plain crowned shield with the arms, is surrounded by the garter and the motto "Fidei Defensor." Probably these three shillings were pattern pieces. The early twopenny pieces, pennies, and half-pennies had the rose crowned on both sides (Fig. 142). Later the shilling type was adopted for threepenny-pieces, twopenny pieces, pennies, and halfpennies, all bearing the king's bust on the obverse, with the numerals III., II., or I. behind the head, and the arms on the reverse; one set, including the groat and all the minor coins, had a plume of feathers on the reverse.

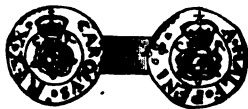


FIG. 142. CHARLES I. (Halfpenny).

The coins struck in Scotland were of the same type as Charles I. English money, and only differ in some mottos on the reverse which run—"Quae Deus Conjunxit Nemo Separat." "Henricus Rosas Regna Jacobus." "His Praesum Ut Prosim." "Unita Teneamur."

No coins were struck in this reign for the particular use of Ireland, except some siege pieces which were issued in the years 1642 and 1643.

Besides the regular coins many pattern pieces in gold, silver, and copper are extant, which never came into circulation, and are, for their rarity, specially coveted by collectors. We cannot enter here into descriptive details about them, but will give a list at the end of this chapter, and refer our readers for illustrations to the work of Snelling. Most of these pattern pieces were prepared by Nicholas Briot, a Frenchman, and at one time Graver-General of the Moneys in France. He offered his services to Charles I. in 1623, who immediately accepted them. Briot introduced the mill and screw, and greatly improved the workmanship of the English coins. He was appointed in January, 1633, as one of the chief engravers of the irons for the mint in the Tower of London, but afterwards returned to France, and mill and screw were again abandoned for the hammer. The coins minted by Briot generally have the letter B. as mark upon them.

Permanent mints were further established in various towns, as York, Aberystwith, Oxford, Bristol, Chester, Exeter, Worcester, and in places the names of which cannot at the present time be ascertained. The respective coins can be distinguished by the mint marks, as, for instance, York by a lion *passant guardant*, Aberystwith by the Welsh feathers, Chester by three garbs or wheat sheaves, Exeter by a castle, Worcester by a pear, &c.

The gold coinage in Charles I.'s reign consisted of angels, three pound pieces, twenty shilling pieces, called units or broad pieces, ten shilling pieces, or double crowns, and five shilling pieces, or crowns.

The angels were similar to those of James I., except that the angel stands with both feet upon the dragon and that the value is marked in the area by the letter X. The three pound pieces were issued from the

Oxford mint, with the king's bust to the waist, in profile, turned to the right, crowned, and in armour, a drawn sword in the right hand, and an olive branch in the left. The reverse is similar to the other Exurgat money, only the motto, "Relig. Prot., &c.," is written in three lines across the middle of the area under the numerals III., and with the date below. The twenty and ten shilling pieces of the Oxford issue bear the same legend and motto as the three-pound piece, only the numerals XX. and X. for the value are placed behind the head, and the ten shilling pieces are without the olive branch and sword.

The units, double crowns, and crowns issued from other mints bear on the obverse the king's bust in profile to the right, crowned, with a peaked beard, sometimes with a large stiff ruff and the collar of the order, sometimes with a falling ruff and short hair, and sometimes with a broad laced band and long hair. On the reverse is the royal shield of arms, crowned, generally between the letters C.R. The numerals XX., X., and V. behind the head on the obverse indicate the value of the pieces. The motto on the reverse is either "Cultores Sui Deus Protegit," or "Floreat Concordia Regna."

No rials or nobles of the old type were coined during Charles I.'s reign, nor ever afterwards. A few pattern pieces for gold coins are known, which we shall describe hereafter.

On the 11th of July, 1625, letters patent were granted to the Duchess of Richmond and Sir Francis Crane for the term of seventeen years to coin farthing tokens of the same type as those of the late king (Fig. 133), and to weigh six grains apiece or more, at the discretion of the patentees. The smallness of these tokens, and the circumstance of their being below their intrinsic value, encouraged counterfeiting and other great abuses. Poor labourers had been compelled to take their whole week's wages in counterfeit farthings; and, therefore, by a proclamation issued in 1633, the counterfeiters of farthing tokens and the makers of instruments for

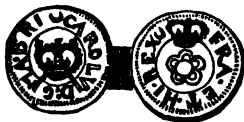


FIG. 143. CHARLES I. (Farthing Token).

that purpose were, upon conviction, "to be fined £100 apiece, to be set on pillory in Cheapside, and from thence whipped through the streets to old Bridewell, and there to be received and kept to work." But even those rigorous measures did not remedy the evil. In 1635 great quantities of counterfeit farthing tokens were again in circulation, so that it had to be declared illegal to compel any persons to take any farthing tokens against their will. At the same time new farthing tokens were made with a small piece of brass in the centre (Fig. 143) to prevent people from being any longer deceived.

Two curious copper coins, an Irish halfpenny and farthing of Charles I., are in the British Museum. Both have on the obverse, David playing the harp under a crown, and the inscription, "Floreat Rex." On the reverse of the halfpenny stands St. Patrick, mitred, with a crosier in his

left hand, and holding out to the people about him the trefoil or shamrock in his right. On his left side are the arms of Dublin. The inscription reads "Eccle G. Rex." The farthing has on the reverse, St. Patrick, mitred, with a double cross in his left hand, and stretching out his right over a cockatrice and other venomous animals. Behind him is a church (Fig. 144). The crown on the obverse is of a different metal from the coin, either brass upon copper, or copper upon brass. Simon conjectures that these coins were struck by the rebels, who pretended to act under the king's authority, and in honour of their new order of knighthood.



FIG. 144. CHARLES I. (St. Patrick Farthing).

**Siege Pieces:** In the year 1642, when all hopes of accommodation between the King and his parliament seem to have been abandoned, both parties began to prepare for the contest. The Lords and Commons published an ordinance to bring money and plate to the Mint, promising 8 per cent. interest and the full value of the plate. Immense sums, amounting to several millions, were given up, as those who did not obey the ordinance were either taxed exorbitantly or their houses plundered and their plate taken away by force. A similar appeal was set forth by the king a few days after, pleading that he had already sold or pawned his own jewels and coined his own plate. The king's declaration was successful, too; and when he was at Nottingham, in 1642, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge sent him nearly all their plate as a loan, as well as considerable sums of money in cash. The plate was weighed out and either delivered in kind to the king's recruiting officers, or coined in the now frequently shifting mints, first at York, then at Shrewsbury and Aberystwith, and, after the defeat of Edgehill, at Oxford, where the several colleges presented Charles I. with all their remaining plate and with all the money left in their several treasuries. Soon after a proclamation for the bringing in of plate to the mint was published at Dublin, and cheerfully complied with. Many invaluable relics of the gold and silver smith's art were thus destroyed to supply the money of necessity for the civil war, and an example set to the noblemen and gentlemen in arms for the king to do the same with their own private plate for the pay of their followers when cut off from communication with the king. These siege pieces proper generally were irregular pieces clipped off the plate and stamped with some hastily formed device, sometimes even retaining the mouldings of the salvers from which they were cut. Some of these pieces are stamped with the name of the castle wherein they were struck, others bear no intelligible trace of their origin.



The first of this sort of money was struck in January, 1643, at Dublin, by order of the Lords of the Council there, and is known under the name of Inchiquin money. Crowns, halfcrowns, shillings, ninepenny pieces and groats of this kind were issued, all irregularly shaped coins with the weight 19dwts. 8gr., &c., stamped on each side within a beaded circle, but without any other device, except on the groat, which had four large annulets impressed on the reverse. A crown and halfcrown, probably coined by the same authority, bear on each side the value expressed by VS. resp. IIs. VIId.

The "Ormond" money, made current in 1643 by a proclamation of the Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, shows on the obverse a large crown over the letters C. R., the value in Roman cyphers stamped on the reverse. Crowns, halfcrowns, shillings, sixpences, groats, three-penny, twopenny, and penny pieces were struck of this type.

The "Rebel" crown and half-crown, struck, perhaps, by the chiefs of the rebels in opposition to the Duke of Ormond, shows on the obverse a cross, on the reverse the value in Roman numerals.

The "Carlisle" siege pieces—three-shilling and shilling pieces—coined by Sir Thomas Glemham in 1645, when he defended Carlisle for the King, have on the obverse a large crown, the letters C. R., and the value underneath; on the reverse the inscription Obs. Carl. (Obscena Carlisle) 1645.

The "Newark" siege pieces—half-crowns, shillings, ninepences, and sixpences—struck during the siege of Newark, are lozenge-shaped, and

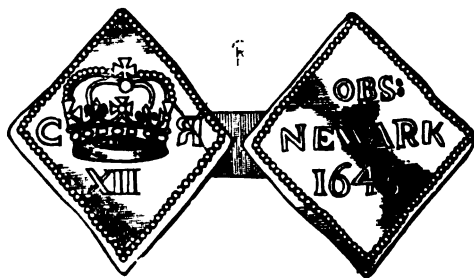


FIG. 1'5. CHARLES I. (Newark Shilling).]

have on the obverse a crown between the letters C. R. and the value, on the reverse the inscription Obs. Newark and the date 1645 or 1646. (Fig. 145.)

The "Cork" shilling and sixpence, in the shape of an octagon, have the inscription "Cork, 1647" on the obverse and the value stamped on the reverse.

The "Pontefract" shillings were struck whilst the castle of Pontefract

was defended by Colonel Morris in 1648. One is represented in Fig. 146. The other is an octagonal piece, and has on the obverse a castle with a streamer flying on the highest tower. Above the castle the letters "P.C.," on the left side of the castle "Obs.," and a hand with a sword or a cannon issuing out of the left; beneath 1648. Reverse as in Fig. 147. After the King's death Pontefract was still held about seven weeks, and

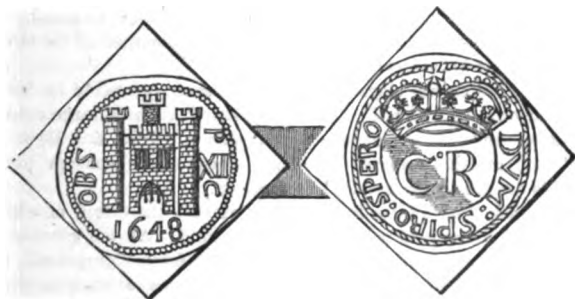


FIG. 146. CHARLES I. (Pontefract Shilling).

Colonel Morris during this time coined money in the name of King Charles II. These pieces are octagonal, and similar to the other Pontefract shillings. One has the inscription "Carolus secundus, 1648" on the obverse; the other is inscribed in the circle "Carol. II., D. G. Mag. B. F. ET H. Rex.," across the area "Hanc Deus Dedit 1648" (Fig. 147). The reverse bears the motto "Post Mortem Patris Pro Filio."

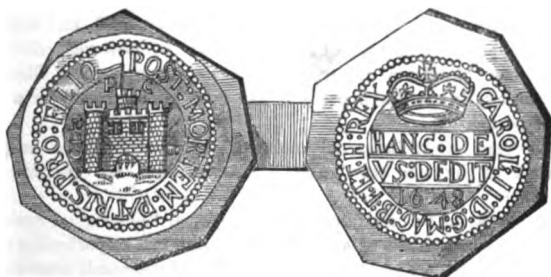


FIG. 147. CHARLES II. (Pontefract Shilling, struck after the King's death).

The siege pieces of irregular square and oblong shape are generally stamped with a castle and the value on one side only.

From the resemblance to Beeston Castle and the gate of Lathom House, some sixpences, sevenpences, elevenpences, and a shilling, are supposed to have been struck by the Countess of Derby, who defended the above places for two years against 2000 men. Others to the value of a crown,

halfcrown, shilling, and thirteence, may have been struck at Scarborough in 1645, as the crown piece is marked on the obverse Obs., Scarborough, 1645. A two-shilling piece, nearly square, has the gateway of a castle twice impressed upon it. There are fourteence pieces with different gateways and castles upon them, an oblong octagonal and a round one (Colchester shillings) with the inscription "*Caroli Fortuna Resurgam.*"

A curious shilling and sixpence were struck for New England. They are irregular pieces of plate with the letters N.E. stamped on the obverse, and the numerals for the value on the reverse.

Crown and halfcrown siege pieces were struck, probably in Ireland, with the inscription "*Car. II. D. G. Mag. Brit.*" round a large crown on the obverse, and the remainder of the title ("*Fra. Et. Hyb. Rex. F. D.,*" &c.) on the reverse. Snelling places their coinage between Charles I.'s death and Charles II.'s restoration.

Several other siege pieces in silver are extant, the origin of which is unknown, and a few gold coins of the same kind. All the genuine siege pieces are eagerly looked for by collectors, and fetch high prices. Some specimens of the Carlisle and Colchester pieces were restruck in the last century, when the dies were in the possession of Dr. Gifford. They are thicker and heavier than the genuine specimens, and do not show the inverse reverse.

**Pattern Pieces:** During Charles the First's reign some of the engravers employed at his mints, but more especially so Nicolas Briot, produced dies for the king's approval. Many of these so called pattern pieces—coins as well as medals—were never issued for circulation, but only struck off in a very limited number. Consequently they are exceedingly scarce, and eagerly sought for by collectors at high prices. Those designed by Briot are generally marked with the letter B, and remarkable for their superior mechanical execution. It is, however, difficult to decide in each particular instance whether a scarce coin of Charles the First's mintage is a pattern piece or has been in circulation for a shorter or longer period.

The adjoining list includes only coins which are considered as genuine pattern pieces by the best authorities, but does not pretend to be complete:—

**Silver.—Patterns for Halfcrowns:** (1) Obverse, the king on horseback; reverse, garnished shield of arms, m. m. (mint mark) portullis on each side m. m.; on reverse an ornamental scroll, and the words separated by a small rose. (2) Obverse, the king on horseback to the right, inscription "*O. Rex. Da. Facilem. Cursvm.*;" in the margin, "*N. Briot. F.*;" m. m. anemone flower; reverse, oval crowned shield of arms, 1623 at the sides, inscription "*Atque. Avdaciibus. Annve. Coeptis.*"

**Patterns for Shillings:** (1) Obverse, crowned bust of the king with lace collar, no inner circle; reverse, oval shield of arms, with C. R. at the sides, no inner circle. (2) Obverse, crowned bust to the left with titles;

reverse, plain square topped shield of arms crowned, inscription "Arche-typus. Monetæ. Argentæ. Angliæ; a small B above the crown, the date 1635 above the shield, and C. R. crowned at the sides. (3) Obverse, the king's head to the right, crowned, with titles, under the bust B; reverse, crowned shield of arms, surrounded by the garter, inscription "Fidei. Defensor."

Patterns for Groats: (1) Obverse, crowned head to the left, m. m. bell; reverse, arms in round decorated shield, inscription "Christo. Auspice. regno." (2) Obverse, crowned head to the left, behind the head IIII., with a rose above and D. underneath; inscription "Carolus. D.G. Mag. Brit. Fra. et. Hib. Rex.;" reverse, square topped shield on a cross with floriated ends extending to the edge of the coin; inscription "Christo. Auspice. Regno.;" above the shield the date 1634.

Pattern for a Threepenny Piece: (1) Obverse, crowned head, rose behind the bust; reverse, round garnished shield with date 1634 above, inscription "Salus. Reipublicæ. Suprema. Lex."

Patterns for Twopenny Pieces: (1) Obverse, a rose, crowned; between C. R., also crowned; below, the letter B. for Briot; reverse, similar type, but a thistle instead of a rose, and the date 1640 below. (2) Obverse, bare head of the king; reverse, the two C.'s interlinked; below letter B. (3) Obverse, bare head to the right, inscription "Car. D. G. Ang. Soc. Fr. et Hib. Rex.;" reverse, a rose surrounded with rays; inscription "Florebit. in. Aevum." (4) Obverse similar to the last; reverse, inscribed "Regit. Vnus. Vtroque;" a sceptre and trident bound together, but without the two Cs crowned; on reverse, type very like that of the groat; behind the head is the value, II., surmounted by a rose, but without the D below; the legend is, "Justicia. Thronum firmat," no date. (5) Obverse, crowned bust, inscription "Car. D. G. Mag. Brit. F. et. H. R.;" reverse, a large rose in the centre, inscription "Chris. Auspice. Regn." under the exergual line, VI. F.—presumed to be intended for six farthings.

Patterns for Pennies: (1) Obverse, bust of the king with ruff, inscription "Caro. D. G. Mag. Br. Fr. et H. Rex.," mint mark an uncertain object like a flower; reverse, oval garnished shield of arms without legend, but CR. at the sides. Type like the threepence, the bust extending to the edge of the coin; behind the head is the value I., with a rose above; reverse like the last.

Patterns for Halfpennies: (1) Obverse, C. R., surmounted by a crown; reverse, a rose. (2) Obverse and reverse, a rose crowned, C. R. at the sides; m. m. Fleur de lys; obverse inscribed "Carolus Rex.;" reverse, a "Half Peni." (3) Obverse, the king's head with radiated crown, inscription "Carolus D. G. Mag. Brit." B. below the bust; reverse inscribed "Fran. et Hiber. Rex." In the centre,  $C\frac{1}{2}D$ , with a crown above.

There were also pattern pieces applicable to different coins, as follows:—(1) For a Sovereign, Halfcrown, or Shilling: Obverse, large

bust crowned, reaching to the outer edge of the coin, with titles beginning at the bottom, at the end the letter B. for Briot; reverse, garnished square-topped shield of arms crowned, legend "*Auspiciis. Rex. Magne. Tuis.*," at the side of the shield C. R. crowned, above the crown the letter B., and date 1630.

For Shilling or Sovereign: (1) Obverse, head and titles as in No. 4, but the head, as well as the whole coin, is larger; m. m. B.; reverse, garnished square-topped shield of arms, crowned, legend "*Auspiciis. Rex. Magne. Tuis.*," at the sides of the shield C. R. crowned, above the crown the letter B., and date 1630.

Probably for Shillings or Halfpennies: Of these there were two; obverse of both, bare head of king with titles; reverse of one, sword and olive branch crossed, with C. R. crowned at the sides, inscription "*In. Vtrumque. Paratus.*," date 1643; of the other, three crowns united by a band, inscription "*Unitae\* Invictae\**," a rose below.

Copper.—(1) Obverse, head of the king crowned, description "*P. King. et. Parliament.*;" reverse, a rose and thistle, surmounted by C. R. and a crown.

Gold.—Patterns for Sovereigns: (1) Obverse, bare head of the king to the left, with love lock, a lace collar over the armour, behind the head XX. for the value; reverse, crowned shield of arms in high relief, at the sides C. R. crowned; mint mark on both sides, plume. (2) Obverse King's head crowned to the left, with titles, behind the head XX. for the value; m. m. plume; reverse, very like the last, but the initials not crowned, and the mint mark a plume; the piece is thicker, and of less diameter. (3) Obverse, crowned bust with titles; m. m. B.; reverse, square-topped garnished and crowned shield, with C. R. crowned at the side, inscription "*Auspiciis. Rex. Magne. Tuis.*;" above the crown the letter B. and the date 1630; mint mark St. George and the Dragon.



## COINS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

DURING Charles the First's lifetime the two Houses of Parliament never had any money coined without the King's bust and titles, but after his death the Commonwealth proceeded at once to issue a coinage of its own.

Thomas Symon was appointed to be sole chief engraver to the mints and seals, but shortly afterwards Peter Blondeau, of Paris, was invited to come to London, and introduce his screw press and mill. He arrived on the 3rd of September, 1649, but so powerful was the opposition of the English moneyers, that a considerable time elapsed before he was allowed to execute some proof pieces. Ultimately this continued opposition succeeded in driving him out of the kingdom.

The issue of the new coinage consisted of twenty shilling, ten shilling, and five shilling pieces in gold; of crowns, halfcrowns, shillings, sixpences, twopenny pieces, pennies, and halfpennies in silver; of pattern farthings in pewter and copper.

The gold pieces and silver coins, down to the sixpence, had the simple cross of St. George, on a shield within a palm and an olive branch, and the inscription "The Commonwealth of England" on the obverse; two joined shields, one bearing the cross of St. George, the other the harp of Ireland and the motto "God with us" on the reverse; the value in Roman nume-



FIG. 148. COMMONWEALTH (Shilling).

rales, and the date were likewise placed on the reverse (Fig. 148). The twopenny piece had the same obverse as the larger pieces, but without the legend, on the reverse the harp in the first shield, and no legend or date. The penny was very similar to the twopenny piece, but the harp was in the second shield. Both had their value, II., I., over shields on the reverse. The halfpenny had the shield, with the St. George's cross on the obverse; the shield, with the Irish harp on the reverse, without legend, date, or numerals,

Besides those regular coins, Blondeau engraved pattern pieces for halfcrowns, shillings, and sixpences of the same type on obverse and reverse, but with inscriptions engrained on their edges. Some of the halfcrowns were inscribed "Truth And Peace 1651. Petrus Blondaens Inventor Fecit;" others, "In The Third Year of Freedome. By God's Blessing Restored 1651." David Ramage, in opposition to Blondeau, produced likewise some pattern pieces. The half-crown and the shilling had the usual obverse, and on the reverse the conjoined shields of England and Ireland, supported by an angel, and the inscription "Gavrded With Angeles. 1651." (Fig. 149.) Some of these halfcrowns and shillings were



FIG. 149. COMMONWEALTHE (Ramage's Pattern Shilling).

thin, and grained on the edge, as if designed to pass for shillings, and others were of the thickness of a modern halfcrown, with the legend "Truth and Peace, 1651" printed on the edge. Ramage's sixpences had the English cross on the obverse, the Irish harp on the reverse, the inscription "Truth and Peace" on both sides. These pattern pieces were well executed, but inferior to Blondeau's.

The pewter and copper farthings are all pattern pieces, and were never in circulation. The pewter farthing had on the obverse a plain escutcheon charged with a cross



FIG. 150. COMMONWEALTHE (Pattern for Pewter Farthing).

fourchy. Over it the letters "T. K." in a wreath of roses; on the reverse, a shield radiated and the Irish harp. Over it a wreath of laurel. (Fig. 150.) The copper farthings had the English shield and cross on the obverse, and the Irish shield and harp on the reverse, with various inscriptions, such as "Farthing Tokens of England," or "The Farthin Tokens For," on the obverse; "For Necessity of Change 1649," or "The Reliefe of the Pore," on the reverse. One specimen has the English shield and cross, crowned with laurel on the obverse, and the Irish shield and harp crowned in like manner on the reverse.

The coins of the Commonwealth were the subject of standing jokes with the Cavaliers. The double shield on the reverse was called the breeches for the Rump; and from the legend they said that God and the Commonwealth were on different sides.

Oliver Cromwell was proclaimed Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland on the 16th of December, 1653, but did not try to coin money with his own bust and style before 1656. It consisted of fifty shilling pieces and twenty shilling pieces in gold, of crowns, halfcrowns, shillings, and sixpences in silver, and of farthings in copper.

The fifty and twenty shilling pieces had on the obverse Cromwell's laureated bust to the right in profile and the inscription, "Olivar D.G. R.P., Ang. Sco. Et. Hib. & Pro.," and the same reverse as the silver coins, with the inscription, "Pax Quæritur Bello" in the outer circle, and "Protector Literis Litterarum summis Corona et Salus" on the edge. A puncheon for a ten-shilling piece was likewise prepared, but never used.

The silver coins show on the obverse Cromwell's laureated bust in profile to the right, with a Roman mantle, and the same inscription as on the gold coins; on the reverse a shield surmounted by an imperial crown quartered with the St. George's Cross for England in the first and fourth quarter,



FIG. 151. OLIVER CROMWELL (CROWN). 1/2

the St. Andrew's Cross for Scotland in the second, and the harp for Ireland in the third quarter, an escutcheon of pretence with Oliver's paternal coat (a lion rampant) in the centre; motto in the outer circle "Pax Quæritur Bello," and on the edge "Hæc Nisi Periturus Mihi Adimat Nemo" (Fig. 151).

There is an obverse die for a half-crown piece in the Tower, on which the "&" after Hib. is omitted, and likewise another die called the "ninepence." Pieces struck from the ninepence die sometimes occur, but are exceedingly scarce. Coins from those two dies are commonly supposed to be Dutch. What is called the Dutch crown was struck from two dies, still preserved in the Tower, which were engraved by Tanner from Symon's puncheons.

Most of Cromwell's silver coins bear the date 1653, when the chief coinage took place; those dated 1656 are far more scarce and much better preserved. All are beautifully executed and coined with the greatest care



and exactness by the mill and screw from the dies of Thomas Symon. It appears, however, that the coins of Cromwell were never current in the kingdom; first, because the greater part of the specimens still extant are too well preserved to have passed in common circulation; secondly, because, in the trial of the Pix, which took place on the 3rd of December, 1657, of the moneys coined in the Tower of London since 1649 only Commonwealth coins are mentioned; and, thirdly, because they are not enumerated in the proclamation of Sept. 7, 1661, which forbade the currency of the coins with the stamp of the Commonwealth. There can be but little doubt that Cromwell at one time was determined to issue his coins for general circulation, as he took the opinion of his Council upon the form and inscription of them, but that he was ultimately prevented from uttering this coinage probably by the same considerations which deterred him from taking the title of king.

Cromwell's silver coins have been frequently counterfeited by dealers; collectors, therefore, must take care not to be deceived. The proofs of Cromwell's copper farthings, which were never issued, are all without date, except one struck under the Commonwealth, which bears the date 1651. They are of three different types. All have the usual bust of the Protector on the obverse, with the inscription "Oliver. Pro Eng So Irl." (Fig. 152.) One of them bears the usual arms on the reverse, with the inscription "Charitie and Change;" the second has the English cross, the Irish harp, and the Scotch thistle on the three pillars tied together, and the inscription "Thus United Invincible" (Fig.



FIG. 152. CROMWELL  
(Obverse of Proof Far-  
thing).



FIG. 153. CROMWELL (Reverse  
of Proof Farthing).



FIG. 154. CROMWELL (Reverse  
of Proof Farthing).

153.) The third shows a ship under sail to the right, with the inscription "And God Direct Our Cours." (Fig. 154.)

The farthing struck under the Commonwealth with Cromwell's bust on the obverse, bears on the same side the inscription "Oliver Pro Eng Soo & Ire," and has no inner circle. The usual arms on the reverse are surrounded by the inscription "Convenient Change 1651."

## COINS OF THE STUARTS RESUMED.

*Charles II. 1660 to 1684.*—The commencement of the reign of Charles II. is by courtesy reckoned from the death of his father in 1648, but his restoration was not effected until the 29th of May, 1660. Immediately after his actual accession to the throne Charles II. ordered puncheons and dies to be prepared for the making of gold and silver coins of the same type and the same value as those which had been coined in the time of Charles I., all the coins to be produced by the hammering process, and not by the mill and screw.

The first issue of silver coinage, in 1660, comprised half crowns, shillings, sixpences, twopenny and penny pieces. The obverse had the king's bust to the right, with long flowing hair, broad laced band, crowned, and in armour; no inner circle or numerals for the value, and the inscrip-



FIG. 155. CHARLES II. (Half-Crown).

tion "Carolus II D G, Mag Brit Fran Et Hib Rex." On the reverse was placed a plain shield, traversed by the cross fleurie, with the royal arms, quarterly, and the motto "Christo Auspice Regno" (Figs. 155 and 156.) A second and third issue (1661), including three-penny pieces and groats, were of similar type, with the numerals for the value added on the obverse, partly with and partly without inner circle and beading.

A pattern piece of mixed metal for a halfpenny shows two C's intertwined and crowned on the obverse, a full-blown rose on the reverse. The dies



FIG. 156. CHARLES II. (Penny).

for all these coins were engraved by Thomas Symonds or Simon, and are the last which represent the sovereign in the costume of the day and crowned.

Early in 1663 Simon entered into a competition for engraving the dies with John Roetier, of Antwerp, who, having been presented to the king abroad, was appointed one of the gravers of the mint. Both Simon and he made several pattern pieces, but the king gave the preference to those submitted by Roetier. This so exasperated Simon that he immediately severed his connection with the mint, and was soon afterwards formally removed from his post. After Simon had left, Peter Blondeau was specially engaged to reintroduce the mill and screw in the mint, and "to discover his secrets in rounding pieces before they are edged, and in marking the edges with letters and grainings."

The first issue of this milled coinage, consisting of crowns, halfcrowns, and sixpences, took place in 1663. The obverses show the king's laureated bust to the left, in a Roman mantle buttoned on the shoulder, with the inscription "Carolus II Dei Gra.," mint mark a rose under the bust. It will be observed that the position of the bust is contrary to that of the hammered money, which looks to the right, and from this time it became the practice to make the successor look the contrary way on coins. On the reverse are four distinct shields, crowned, enclosing the arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and forming a cross. Between the shields are two "Cs" interlinked, the star of the Order of the Garter is placed in the centre. The disposition of the four shields on the obverse continued to George III. The inscription on the edge of the crowns and half crowns ran "Decus Et Tutamen," and to these words was afterwards added the year of the reign in numerals, as "Anno Regni XVIII.," or in words as "Tricesimo sexto." The shillings and sixpences were milled at the edge first by an upright and afterwards by an oblique notching, and the smaller coins first struck after the old type, but soon afterwards with an altered reverse.



FIG. 157. CHARLES II. (Groat).

The groat (Fig. 157) had then four interlinked "Cs" under a crown between the date, with the rose, thistle, fleur-de-lys, and harp in the quarters. On the threepenny, twopenny, and penny pieces the value was indicated by the respective number of interlinked "Cs." None of these smaller pieces, although produced by the mill and notched in the outer circle, were ever marked on the edge.

Two different types of gold coins were struck in Charles II. reign. The first issue consisted of twenty, ten, and five shilling pieces, and had on the obverse the king's laureated bust in profile to the right with long flowing hair, in a Roman robe; on the reverse, either a plain crowned shield with the usual arms, or an oval shield garnished and crowned between

the letters C. R., with or without the value in numerals behind the head; motto round both shields, "Florent Concordia Regna, 1662." (Fig. 158).

The second issue, consisting of five pound pieces, forty shilling pieces, twenty shilling pieces, and ten shilling pieces had on the obverse the king's laureated bust in profile to the left, neck bare, and the inscription



FIG. 158. CHARLES II. (Twenty-Shilling Piece).

"Carolus II. Dei Gratia"; on the reverse four crowned shields of England, Ireland, Scotland, and France, in the centre four C's interlinked, and in the quarters four sceptres, each surmounted by a badge—cross, harp, thistle, and fleur-de-lys—with the remainder of the title, "Mag. Br. Fra. Et. Hib. Rex., 1664," as inscription. (Fig. 159). The twenty shilling and



FIG. 159. CHARLES II. (Forty-Shilling Piece).

ten shilling pieces of this issue were for the first time called guineas and half guineas, from the gold of which they were made, and which was brought from Guinea by the African Company. As an encouragement to bring over gold to be coined, the merchants were permitted by their charter to have their stamp of an elephant upon the coins made of African gold, which was put under the head on the obverse. The term guinea for twenty shilling pieces continued to the reign of George III.

The unites of the Commonwealth, of Charles I., and James I. now received the name of broads, or broad pieces.

The value of Charles II. gold coins being intrinsically greater than the value of those of other nations, the former were exported in such quan-

titles that they were current more abundantly abroad than in England. A proclamation issued on the 10th of June, 1661, against exporting gold and silver, and against buying and selling them at higher rates than were given in the mint not having the desired effect, it was thought necessary to raise the price of the gold coins, preserving, however, the weight and fineness of the standard. The unite of former reigns, current at 22s., was consequently raised to 23s. 6d., and other coins in proportion; the new coinage being made to correspond. In 1670 another small reduction in the standard of the gold took place, that Crown gold of 22 carats fine and 2 carats alloy being coined into 44 pounds 10 shillings.

The nuisance of private tokens made of copper, brass, and even lead, issued by traders for want of small change, having again become intolerable, several attempts were made during Charles II.'s reign to put down this spurious money by an efficient coinage of copper.

In the first year of his reign, the King granted to Sir Thomas Armstrong the power to coin copper farthings, to weigh twenty grains or more, and to be current in Ireland. For this privilege, extending over a term of twenty-five years, the patentee was to pay yearly the sum of 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* These farthings were to have on one side two sceptres crossing a diadem, and on the other side a crowned harp, with the King's title, "*Carolus Secundus Magnus Britannie, Francie et Hibernie Rex*," and a private mark, to prevent counterfeiting. But it seems these tokens never were uttered, as, in 1680, the son of Sir Thomas Armstrong stated in a petition to the King that neither his father nor himself were ever permitted to make use of this grant, nor could they obtain allowance from the Chief Governor of Ireland to issue the said tokens. In 1665 another coinage of copper farthings and halfpence was projected; but, although some patterns were struck off, a general issue did not take place at this time. These coins had on the obverse the King's laureated bust, with the inscription, "*Carolus a Carolo*," and on the reverse the figure of Britannia seated with a spear and shield, an olive branch in her right hand, bearing the inscription "*Quatuor Maria Vindico*," in the exergue the word "*Britannia*." The farthings were dated 1665, under the King's bust; the halfpence had no date. These coins are sometimes called Lord Lucas's farthings, on account of the severe sarcasm which he passed upon the legend on the reverse in a speech delivered in the House of Peers on the 12th of February, 1670. The real issue of farthings and halfpence, in type exactly similar to the patterns of 1665, took place in 1672, only the motto on the reverse, criticised by Lord Lucas, was changed to the more modest inscription "*Britannia*" only. (Fig. 160).

The figure of Britannia is said to be a portrait of the beautiful Frances Stuart, and differs in some minor details from the figure on the farthing, which has one leg bare.

By this issue of legitimate copper coins, aided by repeated proclamations, threatening makers, vendors, and utterers of illegal copper money with severe penalties, the circulation of private tokens was gradually checked, until they almost entirely disappeared after 1674.

The scarcity of small change appears to have continued only in Ireland, for in 1679 a copper halfpenny was struck in Dublin. It has on one side the arms of that city, with the date over it, and the inscription, "The Dublin Half Pennie," on the other side the harp crowned, with the



FIG. 160. CHARLES II. (Halfpenny).

legend, "Long live the King." In 1683 new letters patent were granted to Sir Thomas Armstrong and Col. George Legg for a term of twenty-one years to make copper halfpence for Ireland, each to weigh 170 grains troy. They had on the obverse the king's laureated head, on the reverse a harp crowned, and date, with the title, "Carolus II. Dei Gratia.—Mag. Br. Fra. Et. Hib. Rex." divided on both sides.

In the year 1684, shortly before the king died, farthings of tin were issued, which did not differ from those of copper either in type or legend, but had a stud of copper struck through the centre and the inscription, "Nummorum famulus 1684" stamped on the edge. Scottish brass coins to the value of twopenny were coined in two different obverse types, one with the letters C. R., under a crown (Fig. 161), another with a sceptre and sword in saltire, under a crown (Fig. 162). The Bawbee (Fig. 163), likewise made of brass to the value of sixpence Scotch, had, on the obverse, the king's bust, as on his English silver coins. The king's title on the obverse of the Scotch brass coins was "Carolus II. Dei. Gra. Sco. Eng. Fr. Et. Hib. Rex." variously abbreviated; the motto on the reverse, "Nemo Me Impune Lacesset."



FIG. 161. CHARLES II. (Scottish Brass).



FIG. 162. CHARLES II. (Scottish Brass).

Pattern Pieces: Of the pattern pieces executed by the artists of

Charles II. mint we mention the most conspicuous, as there may be still specimens of them in the possession of private collectors, who are



FIG. 163. CHARLES II. (Bawbee.)

not aware of their great rarity and value.

Gold: (1) Pattern for a sovereign, by Simon. Obverse, bust to the right, laureated, in armour, with a mantle over the shoulders, on the breastplate a lion's head, inscription "Carolus II. Rex." Reverse, a cross composed of a star in the centre, each arm composed of the numerals II., surmounted by two interlaced C's; in the angles, four shields, with the arms of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, inscription, "Magnalia. Dei., 1660.," edge milled. (2) The same pattern, but with the inscription "Reversus. Sine. Clade. Victor. Simon. Fecit." on the edge. (3) Pattern for a sovereign, also by Simon. Obverse, bust to the left, armed and mantled, with titles, small S below. Reverse, crowned shield of arms, inscription, "Florent. Concordia. Regna., 1662." (4) Pattern for a sovereign, by Simon. Obverse, similar to No. 1, but a sun on the breastplate. Reverse, crowned shield of arms, inscription, "Magna. Opera. Domini. 1660." (5) Pattern for a sovereign by Simon. Obverse, shield of arms crowned; inscription, "Probasti. Me. Dne. Sicut. Argentum." Reverse, crowned shield of arms; inscription, "Magna. Opera. Domini. 1660." This pattern, allusive to the fortunes of the king, is considered as almost unique. (6) Pattern for a sovereign. Obverse, crowned bust of the king in an ermine robe, with the collar of the garter. Reverse, similar to No. 5. There are only three specimens of this pattern-piece known, one of which is in the British Museum.

Silver: (1) The most celebrated pattern piece is Simon's Petition crown (Fig. 164). This pattern crown is still considered as a model of coin engraving, only matched by the obverse of Cromwell's crowns and halfcrowns. On the edge the following petition in two lines is engraved together with two linked C's under a crown and between two palm branches to separate the end from the beginning: "Thomas Simon most humbly prays your Majesty to compare this his tryal piece with the Dutch, and, if more fully drawn and embossed, more gracefully order'd, and more accurately engraven, to relieve him." It is commonly said there were not more than twenty of these pieces struck off with the petition quoted above, and a very small number more with the legend: "Reddite

Quae Caesaris, Caesari, & Post," and a sun emerging from a cloud to express Nubila Phoebus. One specimen only has yet appeared with the edge inscription, "Bender To Caesar The Things Which Are Caesar's." A fine specimen of a petition crown will bring from 150*l.* to 200*l.* at a sale, and even more. (2) Pattern for a crown. Obverse, bust to the left, with flowing hair and no drapery; inscription, "Carolus. II., Dei. Gratia," the letters beautifully frosted. Reverse, as the crown of 1662; inscription on the edge, "Decus. Et. Tutamen." Possibly unique. Three other pattern pieces in silver, of a size between halfcrown and shilling, are extant. (3) One with the king's laureated bust in a Roman robe, and the inscription "Carolus II Rex." on the obverse, two interlinked "Ca," crowned, under the Roman numerals "II." between the four shields of arms, and a radiated star of eight points in the centre on the reverse, with the motto "Magnalia Dei, 1660" in the outer circle, and "Reversus



**FIG. 164. CHARLES II. (Simon's Petition Crown).**

Sine Clade Victor, Simon Fecit" on the edge. (4) A second, of the same obverse type, only the title enlarged to "Carolus II D G Mag Br Fr Et Hi Rex." To the obverse of (4) two different reverses were struck, one with the arms of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland quarterly in a plain shield and the inscription "Magna Opera Domini 1660," the other with the arms of France and England, only in a shield of more antique form, and the inscription "Probasti Me Dne Siout Argentum." (5) A third had on the obverse the king's crowned bust in profile to the left, with long hair and laced cravat over a royal mantle, and the inscription "Carolus II D G Ang. Sco. Fr. Et Hi. Rex," and the same reverse as the one dated 1660. (6) Pattern for halfpenny. Obverse, C. R. in a reversed cypher. Reverse, a crown over a rising sun. (7) Pattern for halfpenny. Obverse, bare head of the king. Reverse, a sleeping lion; inscription, "Quiescit," and the same type with a rose, and the inscription "Ante Omnes," on the reverse. (8) Pattern probably for a farthing. Obverse, the king's head crowned; inscription, "Carolus. II. Rex." Reverse,



three pillars united; inscription, "Thus. United. Invincible." (9) Pattern for a farthing. Obverse, a rose crowned, inscription "Truth. and Peace." At the sides C. R. crowned, with the date 1660 below. Reverse, as No. 8. There are besides these, patterns for silver farthings dated 1665, the bust with long and short hair, and a piece of similar type, with long hair, but of larger size, dated 1676.

Copper and Pewter: (1) Pattern for halfpenny. The centre brass, the outer part copper. Obverse a ship in full sail with the king's title round the edge. Reverse, the archangel piercing the dragon, inscription "Soli. Deo. Gloria." A similar piece, but entirely copper, is likewise extant. (2) Pattern for a London halfpenny in pewter with stud of copper in the centre. Obverse, elephant. Reverse, arms of the city, inscribed "Preserve: London." (3) Pattern for a farthing in copper. Obverse and reverse, three pillars surmounted by a cross, a harp, and a thistle, a crown above, C. R. crowned at the sides, no legend. (4) Pattern for a farthing in copper. Obverse, as No. 2, but with the legend, "Thus. United. Invincible." Reverse, a rose crowned, C. R. crowned at the sides, and date 1660 below, legend, "Truth. and. Peace." (5) Pattern for a farthing in copper. Obverse, rose, thistle, fleur-de-lys, and harp, each surmounted by a crown, inscription, "Carolus. A. Carolo." Reverse, a ship in full sail; legend, "Quatuor. Maria. Vindico." Two other pattern pieces of the same type are inscribed on the edge, (6) the one, "Monetae. Restaurator, 1662; (7) the other, *Ista. Fam. Per. Aethera. Volat.*" (8) Jetton, or pattern, for a farthing in copper. Obverse, a hand from the clouds, suspended over four heads; inscription, "He. Touched. Them." Reverse, rose and thistle crowned; legend, "And They. Weare. Healed." (9). Pattern for a farthing in copper. Obverse, head of the king between C. R.; inscription, "Touch Not Mine Anointed." Reverse, inscription, "Feare. God. Honor. The. King.;" a Bible above it, date 1660; at the sides W. S., below I. N. Possibly this is a tradesman's token. (10) Pattern for a farthing in copper. Obverse, a large crown, with Latin titles round. Reverse, four C's interlinked; legend, "Terras. Charitas. Revisit." (11) Pattern for a farthing in pewter, with a circle of copper. Obverse, double C and E interlaced, and crowned with Latin titles. Reverse, four sceptres crossed; inscription, "England. Scotland. France. Ireland." (12) Similar types as No. 10 in pewter, with a ring of copper, and in copper alone, with the legend on both sides in Latin. (13) Similar type as No. 11 in copper. Reverse, the sun rising from clouds; legend, "Ex. Nocte. Diem." (14) Pattern for a farthing in pewter. Type the same on obverse and reverse, four C's interlinked in the centre, the rose, thistle, fleur-de-lys, and harp radiating crosswise, each surmounted by a crown inscribed with the titles and date 1676 around.

*James II. (1684 to 1688).*—On the death of Charles II. his brother, the Duke of York, was proclaimed King by the name of James II. The English silver and gold coinage of his reign show the same types as under

Charles II., only the bust is altered (Fig. 165), and the title, "Jacobus II., Dei Gratia," continued; on the reverse, "Mag. Br. Fra. Et. Hib. Rex."



FIG. 165. JAMES II. (Obverse of English Half-Crown).

Crowns, halfcrowns, shillings, sixpences, groats, threepenny, twopenny, and penny pieces were coined in silver; five pound and two pound pieces,



FIG. 166. JAMES II. (English Pewter Halfpenny).

guineas and half guineas, in gold; a halfpenny and a farthing in pewter, with a stud of copper in the centre, of the usual type, are likewise extant



FIG. 167. JAMES II. (Scotch Forty Shilling piece).

(Fig. 166). Both coinages escaped the debasement which took place with James II. Irish money, because he was forced to abandon England before

his necessities became very urgent. In Scotland gold pieces of forty and ten shillings, but no other money, were struck in 1687 (Figs. 167 and 168).



FIG. 168. JAMES II. (Reverse of Scotch Ten Shilling piece).

to procure a sufficient supply of money, James II. had brass and copper sixpenny pieces coined, and



FIG. 169. JAMES II. (Reverse of Irish Half-crown in copper).

soon after shillings and halfcrowns of the same metal. These pieces have on the obverse, the King's bust, on the reverse two



FIG. 170. JAMES II. (Irish Halfpenny).

sceptres crossed through a crown between the ornamental letters J. R., the value in pence above, and the month wherein they were coined below, with the date 1689 and the usual titles as inscription (Fig. 169). There are some of these coins for every month from June, 1689, to April, 1690, inclusive. They were coined at the King's Irish mints, one of which was established at Limerick, in the deanery house, and other in Dublin, in Capel-street. To supply the mint with metal for this coinage, the Secretary of State, Lord Melford, sent an order to the Master of the Ordnance to deliver to the Commis-

sioners of the Mint two brass cannons, which were then lying in the court of Dublin Castle, and the collectors of revenue were requested to buy in their districts as much hammered or forged copper and brass as they possibly could.

In consequence large

lings, sixpences, or half-crowns. However, even this brass money was found insufficient to supply the expenses of James II.'s army, &c., and on the 1st of March, 1690, a warrant was issued for the coinage of pennies and halfpennies in white metal, both with the head of the King on one side and on the other side with a piece of Prince's metal fixed in the middle, bearing the impression of harp and crown. (Fig. 170.)

There are some halfpenny pieces of tin dated 1639, which have on the obverse the King on horseback and two round pieces of brass inserted on the fore and hind quarter of the horse; on the reverse either a crown of brass in the centre, or two sceptres in saltire through a crown of brass. Crest, a lion, and under the crown a harp, the word "Half Penny" on each side of it. (Fig. 171).



FIG. 171. JAMES II. (Tin Halfpenny).

A further coinage of white metal was ordered to be current on the 21st of the next month. It consisted of crown pieces, having on the obverse the King on horseback, surrounded with the inscription of titles, on the reverse a piece of Prince's metal in the centre, with the impress of a crown, surrounded by the arms of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, inscribed "Christo Victore Triumpho, Ano Dom. 1690," across the area in the outer circle, and "Malioris Tessera Fati, Anno Regni Sexto," impressed on the edge (Fig. 172). Of these crowns,



FIG. 172. JAMES II. (Irish white metal Crown).

a few only were issued, but a bag of 150 of them was found in the treasury of Dublin, after King James had left Ireland. Later in this year, the half-crown pieces of copper and brass were called in, restamped with the die for the white metal crown pieces and re-issued at the value

of five shillings. After the battle of Boyne, James II. left Ireland, but his adherents maintained themselves a short time in Limerick, and struck some copper and brass money in his name. It bore the impression of his head on the obverse, and had on the reverse the figure of a sitting woman, representing Ireland, resting upon a harp, and holding a cross in her right hand, with this inscription, "Hibernia 1693." Some of the shillings were only restamped, the former legend being still visible on many of them. Duby says, that a lozenge-shaped piece was struck at Cork during the siege in 1690.

1,596,799*l.* current value of this base money was actually issued, but the raising of the value of the copper half-crown pieces from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.*, increased this amount to 2,163,237*l.*, produced by an outlay of 6,495*l.*, the real value of the metal. Distributed over James II. short stay in Ireland, it shows an average issue of about 80,269*l.* per month, yet of all this, when James left Ireland, only 22,489*l.* were found in the mint.

In every proclamation ordering the currency of gun money, a promise was made to make full satisfaction for these coins hereafter, but in the meantime their circulation was rigorously enforced. Counterfeiting them was punished as high treason, and the rate of exchange for foreign and English gold and silver money kept down, by threatening offenders with the penalty of death. The governor of Dublin, the Provost-Marshal and his deputies, declared they would hang up all that refused it.

*William and Mary* (1688 to 1695).—The abdication of King James placed King William and Queen Mary upon the throne of England.

The silver and gold coinage remained the same in kind, weight, and standard, as under James II.

The crown had on the obverse the busts of the king and the queen in profile to the left, in the manner which writers on medals call *Capita jugata*, necks clothed, with the inscription "Gulielmus et Maria Dei Gratia." On the reverse the two letters W and M were placed, inter-



FIG. 173. WILLIAM AND MARY (Half-crown).

linked between the four shields, and in the centre the arms of Nassau. (Fig. 173.)

The greater part of the half-crowns issued were of the same type, only

a few dated 1689 had on the reverse a plain shield crowned with the arms of France, England, Scotland, and Ireland, quartered, and the arms of Nassau in the centre.

The shillings and the sixpences differ from the crown only in size. Groats, threepenny, twopenny, and penny pieces, have the figures 4, 3, 2, 1, under a crown on the reverse.

The gold coinage consisted of pieces of five and of two pounds, of guineas and half-guineas. The obverses of all these coins were the same; the two heads in profile to the left; the king's laureated. Inscription, "Gulielmus et Maria Dei Gratia." (Fig. 174.) The reverses had the arms quarterly in a garbished and crowned escutcheon, with the arms of Nassau on an escutcheon of pretence in the centre.

Immediately after the defeat of James's army at the Boyne, on the 1st of July, 1690, his debased Irish copper coins were reduced to their real value, viz.: the crown and the large half-crown pieces of copper to one penny sterling each, the small half-crown to three farthings, the large copper shilling and the sixpence to one farthing each. The pewter pence were to pass for halfpence, and the halfpence of the same metal for farthings. In the same year tin halfpence and farthings were struck



FIG. 174. WILLIAM AND MARY (Obverse of Five-Pound piece).



FIG. 175. WILLIAM AND MARY (Halfpenny).

with a piece of copper through the middle, the heads of the king and queen and the inscription, "Gulielmus et Maria," on the obverse, the figure of Britannia, with the name over it, on the reverse, and "Nummorum Famulus, 1690" on the rim. In 1693 a patent was granted to Andrew Corbet for nine years for coining farthings and halfpence of copper, twenty-four pence to one pound weight, under a yearly rent of 1000*l*. Under this patent Corbet would have made a profit of 18,100*l*.

during nine years, his copper coins being not worth above one-third of their nominal value; but in 1694 the patent was revoked, and transferred to Sir John Herne and others, with the condition that they should coin only twenty-one pence to the pound weight, to exchange 200*l.* per week of tin farthings for copper farthings, and to pay 200*l.* per annum for the privilege. The type remained the same (Fig. 175).

The bawbees and half bawbees of brass struck for Scotland had the thistle flower on its stalk, with leaves, and the inscription "*Nemo me Impune Lacessit*" on the reverse (compare Fig. 163, Charles II.); the usual busts on the obverse of the bawbee, the cyphers W and M, under a crown, on the obverse of the half bawbee (Fig. 176).

*William III.* (1695 to 1702).—Soon after the death of Queen Mary the king, who now assumed the title of William III., decided on a new coinage. Several proclamations were issued to call in the hammered money still in circulation, clipped and defaced as well as counterfeited. One of these proclamations enacted that the Receivers-General should receive "such clipt monies, being sterling silver, or of a coarser alloy than the standard, in all payments on account of his Majesty's revenues, at any time before the 4th of May, 1696, at the same rate and value as if such monies were unclipt or 'undiminished.'" This clause actually opened to clippers and counterfeiters a market for as much clipped and counterfeited money as they could manufacture before the above date, and the consequence was a clear loss of above a million on this first calling in transaction. Later, from the 14th of November, 1696, to the 1st of February, 1697, respectively to the 1st of June, 1697, the clipped money was purchased by the Mint at the rate of 5*s.* 8*d.* the ounce, a price which favourably con-



FIG. 176. WILLIAM AND MARY (Obverse of Half Bawbee).

trasts with the present price of silver. The heavy cost of recoinage was defrayed by granting a temporary tax on land and several duties on papers, vellum, and parchment.

However faulty the preparatory steps for the new coinage may have been, the recoinage itself was carried through with great judgment and speed. In addition to the Tower mint, country mints were established at Bristol, Chester, Exeter, Norwich, and York, and nearly seven millions of silver money were coined within the years 1696 to 1699. In the latter year the great silver coinage was completed at a cost of not less than 2,700,000*l.* for Mint charges and losses on the difference of standard. The technical direction of the coinage was intrusted to Sir Isaac Newton, who had been appointed Master of the Mint in 1697. The country mints struck only half crowns, shillings, and sixpences, and put the initials of their names as mint marks under the bust. The coinage of the Tower mint included crowns, groats, threepenny, twopenny, and penny pieces. The coins struck of silver imported by the African company had an elephant

under the bust, a rose indicated silver from the west of England, a plume of feathers silver from the mines of Sir Carberry Price and Sir Humphrey Mackworth in Wales. Sometimes roses and feathers placed alternately in the quarters of the same piece are found together.

The obverse of William III.'s silver coins bears his laureated bust in profile to the left in a Roman mantle, and the inscription "Gulielmus III. Dei Gra." (Fig. 177.) On the reverse are the four shields as in Mary's lifetime, with "Nassau" in the centre, but without the interlinked initials between the shields. The inscription runs "Mag Br Fra Et Hib Rex" with the date added.



FIG. 177. WILLIAM III. (Obverse of Half-crown).

A set of halfcrowns, shillings, and sixpences, dated 1699 and 1701, has on the reverse in each quarter between the shields a plume of feathers; another set of shillings and sixpences dated 1699, a full-blown rose instead of the plume of feathers. The value of the groats, threepenny, twopenny, and penny pieces is indicated on the reverse by figures under a crown. On some of the larger pieces the year was marked on the edges.

A few proofs, farthings and Irish halfpennies, in silver, slightly differing in type, are likewise found, and may be considered as pattern pieces: (1) A Crown, dated 1695, on obverse, bust with curved breastplate; reverse, plain in quarters, with plain edge. (2) A Crown, with different head and straight breastplate, dated 1696, plain edge. (3) A Shilling, dated 1699, plain in the quarters and with plain edge.

The pattern farthings are dated 1696 and 1699.

The Irish halfpenny, 1696, shows the bust armed and draped.

Bawbees and half-bawbees, coined for Scotland, had 'on the obverse the usual bust and title, or a sceptre in saltire under a crown; and on the reverse either a thistle flower on its stalk, with leaves, and the inscription, "Nemo Me Impune Lacesset," with the date added (Fig. 178), or a sceptre in saltire under a crown, as on some obverses.



FIG. 178. WILLIAM III. (Half Bawbee).

The same gold coins—five pound and two pound pieces, guineas and half guineas—were struck under William III. for England as in the reign before. The two heads on the obverse were replaced by the king's bust in profile to the left, and the single crowned shield on the reverse by four





for a short time, repealed, and the importation of guineas and half guineas prohibited.

For Scotland, pistoles and half pistoles were struck at Edinburgh. They had the king's head laureate on the one side, and on the reverse the royal shield crowned, with Scotland in the first and fourth quarters, between the letters W and R, also crowned. No number was put after the king's name, and the mint mark was a rising sun, in memory of the name of the ship in which the gold for these coins was brought home from the colony of Darien, in the West Indies, by the Scottish African Company.

The copper coins of William III. underwent the same alteration, with regard to the bust on the obverse, as the other coins. The halfpence show the Britannia with the right leg crossed, and a pattern farthing was made half of brass, with a sun on the reverse, and the inscription "Non devio." This singular coin had the appearance of the half of a sovereign and the half of a farthing stuck together, showing the face half red and half yellow.

*Anne* (1702 to 1714).—On the death of William III., Anne, the second daughter of King James II., succeeded to the crown.

Her coins were of the same weight and fineness as those of the late king,



FIG. 181. ANNE (Half-crown).

and only surpassed in beauty of execution by the money struck from Simon's dies during the Protectorate of Cromwell, and during part of the reign of Charles II.

By the Articles of Union agreed upon between the two kingdoms of England and Scotland on the 22nd of July, 1706, and to come into force the following year, it was enacted that the coin throughout the United Kingdom should be of the same standard and value, and that the mint at Edinburgh should be continued under the same rules as the Tower mint.

Before this date the obverse of Anne's coins had her bust to the right in profile, with the hair bound with a fillet and tied up behind, the shoulders clothed in a light drapery fastened in the front with a stud or rosette, the inscription being "Anna Dei Gratia." On the reverse of crowns, half-crowns, shillings and sixpences, were the four shields crowned as before with the Order of the Garter radiated in the centre (Fig. 181). The reverses of threepenny, twopenny, and penny pieces had

the value in figures under a crown; the inscription on all the reverses was the abbreviated title as before.

Marks denoting the sources from which the silver was derived, were placed in the angles between the shields—plumes for Welsh silver, roses for silver from the west of England, and both devices alternately for mixed silver. (Fig. 181.)

Some of the gold and silver taken from the Spaniards at the storming of Vigo, in Galicia (October, 1702), was coined with the word "Vigo" under the queen's bust to commemorate that event. Some of these coins have the date 1702, but the greater number were struck in the next year.

After the union with Scotland a slight alteration was made in the royal arms on all coins. The arms of Scotland and England, instead of being on separate shields, were then impaled in the first and third quarterings, France placed in the second, and Ireland in the fourth. (Fig. 182.) The



FIG. 182. ANNE (Reverse of Two-pound piece).

larger pieces had the year of the reign, as—"Anno regni Quinto," "Sexto," &c., impressed on the edge. The only distinction of the coins minted at Edinburgh was the letter "E" under the queen's bust.

After Anne's reign coining in Scotland and away from the Tower was altogether discontinued.

Anne's gold coins were similar in type to her silver coins, only the silver mint marks in the angles between the shields on the reverse were replaced by four sceptres. (Fig. 182.) They consisted of five and two pound pieces, of guineas and half guineas. A pattern guinea, dated 1701, has the neck bare, but it is said that Anne in her modesty disliked the appearance of it, and would not have it issued for common use.

Only one copper farthing (Fig. 183) was issued during Anne's reign; but a number of patterns for halfpennies and farthings was struck, probably



FIG. 183. ANNE (Farthing).

on the suggestion of Dean Swift, who submitted in 1712 to the Lord Treasurer his plan for improving the British coins. He proposed: (1) That the English farthings and half-pence be recoinced upon the union of England and Scotland. (2) That they bear devices and inscriptions alluding

to all the most remarkable parts of Her Majesty's reign. (3) That there be a society established for the finding out of proper subjects, inscriptions, and devices. (4) That no subject, inscription, or device, be stamped

without the approbation of this society, nor, if it be thought proper, without the authority of Privy Council.

These pattern halfpennies and farthings are, however, not so exceedingly rare as generally supposed, and a fine specimen of the usual type (Fig. 183) can be purchased for 15s. to 25s.

The rarest of Anne's pattern farthings we illustrate in Fig. 184. It has the usual inscription and bust on the obverse, but with an inner circle and a scroll beneath the bust. On the reverse Britannia is standing with an olive branch in her right hand and a spear in her left, with the inscription "Bello. Et. Pace." The field in the centre is sunken, the letters incuse on a raised band, and the rim indented to prevent the coin being cast in sand. This farthing was struck in pewter or mixed metal. Less rare, but still of a comparatively high market value, are the pattern farthings represented in Figs. 185 and 186, both struck in 1713, and the first called the Canopy Pattern. Patterns of the similar type as Fig. 185 and 186 occur with slight variations in size, date, and inscription sometimes struck in silver.

Of halfpennies in copper, several patterns are extant. One has on the obverse the head of the queen to the left, and on the reverse, Britannia, seated, holding a rose and thistle with a crown above her head. Another of a similar type shows a palm branch in the hand of Britannia; on a third, probably executed to commemorate the union with Scotland, the rose and thistle are on one stem; on a fourth the joined rose and thistle are surmounted by a crown. One exceedingly rare pattern halfpenny shows the queen's bust differently drawn, and in high relief on both obverse and reverse.



FIG. 184. ANNE (Pattern Farthing).



FIG. 185. ANNE (Canopy Pattern Farthing).



FIG. 186. ANNE (Pattern Farthing).

## COINS OF THE BRUNSWICK KINGS.

*George I.* (1714 to 1727).—George I.'s silver and gold coins were of the same type, standard, and value as those of Queen Anne, but to the inscription of the obverse was added F. D. for *Fidei Defensor*, and the king's German titles were put on the reverse. The whole title ran thus: on the obverse, "*Georgius D. G. M. Br. Fr. Et. Hib. Rex. F. D.*;" on the reverse, "*Brun. Et. Lun. Dux. S. R. I. A. Th. Et. El. 1714.*" That is, "*Georgius, Dei Gratia, Magnæ Britannie, Franciæ et Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Defensor; Brunswicensis et Luneburghensis Dux; Sacri Romani Imperii, Archi Thesaurarius, et Elector.*" The words "*Fidei Defensor*" then for the first time appeared on English coins, although they formed part of the



FIG. 187. GEORGE I. (Crown).

title of the English kings since Henry VIII., on whom they were conferred in the year 1521 by Pope Leo X.

The four crowned shields on the reverse remained as before, but the arms were differently placed; in the upper shield England and Scotland impaled, in the lower Ireland; in the right hand one the arms of France, in the left hand one the arms of the king's German dominions, viz., two lions passant guardant for Brunswick, semé of hearts and a lion rampant for Luneburgh, a horse current for Saxony, and in an escutcheon in the centre Charlemagne's crown, the sign of the Arch-Treasurer of the German empire (Fig. 187).

The source from which the silver came was marked in the angles between the shields; S.S. and C. alternately for South Sea Company; roses and

feathers for English and Welsh silver, interlinked Cs for the Welsh copper company.

Crowns, halfcrowns, shillings, and sixpences, have all the same devices; and groats, threepenny, twopenny, and silver penny pieces, are similar to those of Queen Anne's corresponding coins.

The bust on the obverse of George I. gold coins—five-pound and two-pound pieces, guineas, half and quarter guineas, the latter first coined in 1718—has the neck bare, to prevent silver coins of the same size being gilt and passed, for their similarity in type for gold pieces. This was frequently done with Queen Anne's silver coins, by working up with a tool the distinguishing sceptres on the reverse. The same sceptres were placed between the angles of the shields on George I.'s gold coins.

On the guineas struck in the first year of George's reign, the letters PR. standing for "Princeps" were placed before the word "Elector," of the reverse inscription, but were discontinued upon the gold afterwards coined. A pattern piece for a guinea, with the laureated head in much higher relief than in the circulating coin, is dated 1727, and exceedingly rare.

The gold and silver coins struck at Brunswick for George I.'s German dominions, bore the same bust, titles, and arms, as the English, but differently arranged and better executed.

Early in George I.'s reign (1717) a coinage of halfpence and farthings, to the amount of £46,000 sterling, took place in the Tower. They were lighter than those of William III., twenty-eight pence instead of twenty-one to the pound avoirdupois.

The halfpenny had on the obverse the king's laureated bust in armour to the left, and the inscription "Georgius Rex;" on the reverse the usual figure of Britannia, with the date. The impression was protected by a double rim.

At this time the want of small change in Ireland had grown to such



FIG. 188. GEORGE I. (WOOD'S HALFPENNY).

a height that manufacturers were obliged to pay their workpeople with tallies, or tokens in cards, signed on the back, to be afterwards exchanged for money; and counterfeit coins, called "raps," made of such bad metal that what passed for a halfpenny was not worth half a farthing, were in

common use. To supply this want George I. granted in 1722 a patent to William Wood for the coining of copper halfpence and farthings, to be



FIG. 189.  
GEORGE I. (Reverse of Wood's Halfpenny).



FIG. 190.

issued in Ireland. One hundred tons, at the rate of 2s. 6d. of every pound weight, were to be brought into circulation during the first year of the patent, and twenty tons annually for the remaining thirteen years. The currency was, however, not to be enforced, but left to the good will of the Irish people. Notwithstanding these restrictions, this measure was extremely unpopular in Ireland, and the prejudices of the people were worked up to such a pitch by artful misrepresentations, in which Dean Swift of Dublin, took a prominent part, that the patentee had ultimately to resign his grant altogether. Thus ended this coin contest, which seems to have originated in the dissatisfaction of the Irish on



FIG. 191. GEORGE I. (Reverse of Colonial Twopence).



FIG. 192. GEORGE I.  
(Reverse of Colonial Penny).

their not being allowed a mint in their own country. From this time Dean Swift was considered as the saviour of Ireland, and Wood, after having been ridiculed in ballads, and executed in effigy, had to be indemnified by pensions to the amount of £3000 a year for eight years, for the loss he had sustained. Wood's money had on the obverse the king's laureate bust to the left with the neck bare (Fig. 188), and three different reverses, which we illustrate in Figs. 188, 189, 190.

Snelling says that there is a farthing of type Fig. 188, a halfpenny, and a farthing of type Fig. 189. He also mentions another halfpenny, with the figure of Hibernia pointing with one hand to a sun on the top of the piece.

About the time when Wood's patent was granted, a new species of

coins was struck for the use of the British colonies. They were in three sizes, and were made of a mixed metal resembling brass, and called Bath metal. The largest piece (Fig. 191), of the size of half a crown, and current for twopence, had on the obverse the usual bust, with neck bare, like the guinea, and the inscription "Georgius D: G: Mag: Bri: Fra: Et: Hib: Rex," and a large double rose, with the inscription "Rosa Americana. Utile. Dulci" on the reverse. The smaller pieces had the inscription abridged to "Georgius Dei Gratia Rex," and the same rose, with date 1722 on the reverse. Another set (Fig. 187), with the date 1723, had the rose crowned.

*George II. (1727 to 1760).*—No alteration was made during George the Second's reign in the weight or value of the coinage, except that the quarter guinea was discontinued. On the silver coins the laureated bust turns to the right, the neck is clad in armour, with a mantle over it, and the inscription reads "Georgius II., Dei Gratia" (Fig. 193). The titles on the reverse are the same as under George I., but somewhat differently abbreviated.

The crown, dated 1728, and the half-crown, dated 1731, both with feathers in the quarters on the reverse, are exceedingly rare, and hardly to be found in any collection. The coins with the word "Lima" under the bust are said to have been minted from the silver captured either by the Prince Frederick and Duke privateers, or by Lord Anson, in the Acapulco galleon bound to Manilla. The other marks for indicating the sources



**FIG. 183. GEORGE II. (Crown).**



**FIG. 194. GEORGE II. (Two-pound Piece).**

where the silver came from remained the same as before with the exception of the interlaced "Cs" and the letters "C.S.S.," which do not occur on George II.'s silver coins.

On the gold coins the neck of the laureated bust was left bare, and an ornamented shield to contain the arms adopted for the reverse (Fig. 194).



The old hammered gold coins of James I., Charles I., and Charles II., still lawfully current, and known under the name of broad pieces, were finally called in by a statute of 1733. But the terms upon which they had to be received at the mint were so advantageous that it was necessary to prevent counterfeiting of the same by declaring the offence high treason, to be punished by death.

The milled gold coins were at this time subjected to an ingenious process of depreciation. Clipping being impossible, filing was resorted to. Some of the coins, from the distance at which the letters were placed from the edge, were capable of being filed to the amount of from nine to twelve grains without much danger of discovery, as the milling on the edge could be accurately imitated. To prevent this the Rev. Peter Vallavine, vicar of Monkton, in the Isle of Thanet, proposed to place the letters as near as possible to the edge of the piece, so that no filing could be practised without taking off part of them, which would be obvious to every eye. In addition to this, he suggested to replace the upright or diagonal lines on the edge by angular strokes, which would be very difficult to imitate with a common tool or file. Both suggestions were adopted by the authorities of the mint, and new dies engraved in 1739 for every species of coin. Vallavine received £100 for his invention.

The first coinage of English copper halfpence and farthings in this reign took place under the sign manual of Queen Caroline, when guardian of the realm in 1729. Forty-six halfpence or ninety-two farthings were to be cut out of one pound avoirdupois, the type remaining the same as before.

In Ireland the want of smaller change had, in consequence of Dean Swift's opposition to Wood's copper money, again become so excessive that private copper and silver tokens were issued in great quantities, those of copper for twopence and those of silver for threepence. They were principally struck at Armagh, Belfast, Dromore, Lurga, and Portadown, with the name and abode of the person who issued them, and a promise to pay the sum for which they were issued.



FIG. 195. GEORGE II. (Reverse of Irish Halfpenny).

The neatly coined pennies and halfpennies issued by James Maculla, a brazier, in Dublin, had on one side the inscription: "I promise to pay to bearer on demand twenty pence a pound for these," and on the reverse, "Cash notes value received, Dublin, 1729, James Maculla."

In the year 1736 fifty tons of copper were coined into halfpence and farthings for Ireland at the Tower mint. In the inscription on the obverse "Dei Gratia" was omitted, which did not pass unnoticed, as appears by an epigram in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1737:

No Christian kings that I can find,  
 However match'd or odd,  
 Excepting ours, have ever coin'd  
 Without the grace of God.

The reverse had the crowned harp, with the inscription "Hibernia" over and the year of issue under it (Fig. 195).

The counterfeiting of copper money, however, especially by the illegal Birmingham mints, continued during the whole of George II.'s reign, and in the year 1753 it was computed that two-fifths of the current copper money was counterfeit.

During this reign the Earl of Derby and the Duke of Athol had copper coins struck for use in the Isle of Man (Figs. 196 and 197).



FIG. 196. MANX HALFPENNY OF THE EARL OF DERBY.

The obverse of Fig. 196 shows the



FIG. 197. MANX PENNY OF THE DUKE OF ATHOL.

crest and motto of the Earl of Derby, and the date 1753. The device on the reverse, representing the arms of the island, seems to have been borrowed from ancient coins of Sicily, on which the triangular form of that island, with its three strongly-marked promontories, is similarly expressed. A faint resemblance with the outline of Sicily may be traced in the shape of the Isle of Man. The earliest pieces issued by the same family for the Isle of Man are dated 1709, and are cast, otherwise of similar type as Fig. 196.

About the year 1734 a copper coinage was projected for the American Colonies.



FIG. 198. GEORGE II. (Reverse of Colonial Two-pence).

The only specimen known

differed from similar coins struck under George I. in the impression of the reverse, which was a rose upon its stalk, crowned (Fig. 198).

*George III.* (1760 to 1820).—On the accession of George III. the silver coinage was in a very unsatisfactory state. The crown pieces had almost wholly disappeared, the half-crowns which remained were defaced and impaired and the shillings and sixpences had lost nearly every mark of impression on obverse and reverse.

In 1763 one hundred pounds' worth of shillings were struck, when the Duke of Northumberland went as Lord Lieutenant to Ireland. The obverse showed the laureated profile bust of the king in a Roman mantle, and the reverse was the same as on the silver coins, struck in 1731. Another batch of sixpences of the same type were issued in 1768.

Next to nothing further was done to remedy the excessive scarcity of silver until the year 1787, when £55,459 in shillings and sixpences were issued, which soon found their way to the melting pot, being of considerably greater value than the worn-out coin in circulation.

This coinage had on the obverse the king's laureated profile bust to the left, clad in armour, and the inscription, "Georgius III. Dei Gratia;"



FIG. 199. GEORGE III. (Shilling).

on the reverse the same type and legend as George II. silver coins, except that the four crowns were placed between the shields (Fig. 199).

In March, 1797, another attempt was made to remedy the scarcity of silver coins by issuing

Spanish dollars, counter-marked on the neck of the bust with the Hall mark of the king's head in an oval; but the difficulty of distinguishing dollars stamped at the Tower from those with a counterfeit stamp caused this plan to be abandoned in less than seven months from the date of its adoption.

In 1798 Messrs. Dorrien and Magen availed themselves of Charles II.'s Act to have a quantity of silver coined into shillings at the Tower, but the Government prohibited their issue, and had them all melted down. The type was, with the exception of the date, exactly like that of the shillings coined in 1787. A small batch of shillings, sixpences, and Maundy money, known under the name of "wire" money, was coined by Government in the same year.

In 1803 the expedient of stamping Spanish dollars with the Hall mark used for the same purpose in 1797 was again resorted to, and the year after the stamp changed into an octagon, inclosing the king's head. This, however, did not check counterfeiting, and another plan was adopted

in May, 1804, by authorising the Bank of England to have Spanish dollars entirely restamped at Mr. Boulton's Birmingham manufactory.

The original impression of the Spanish dollar was to be obliterated under a steam press and to be replaced on the obverse, by the king's laureated bust in the Roman mantle, with the inscription "Georgius III. Dei Gratia Rex;" on the reverse by the stamp shown in Fig. 200.

At the same time the Bank of Ireland was authorised to issue similar tokens of six shillings Irish, containing the same quantity of silver as those circulated by the Bank of England.

The obverse was like that of the English Bank dollars; the reverse we illustrate in Fig. 201.

In 1805 the Bank of Ireland issued silver tokens for five and for ten pence Irish, with the king's bust and title on the obverse, and the inscription, "Bank Token Five or Ten Pence Irish, 1805," on the reverse. To those tokens another for thirty pence Irish, with Hibernia seated on the reverse (as in Fig. 201) was added in 1808, and a third for ten pence Irish, in 1813.

Three-shilling tokens were issued by the Bank of England in 1811 and 1815.

The bank token for three shillings, issued in 1811, had on the obverse the king's laureated bust in armour, and on the reverse the inscription, "Bank Token 3 shill. 1811," within a wreath of oak leaves and acorns. The bank token of 1815, showed the king's bust with the neck bare on the obverse, and the same inscription, dated 1815, within a wreath of oak leaves and laurel on the reverse. On the Irish bank token for tenpence, struck in 1813, the inscription on the reverse was surrounded by a wreath of shamrock.

Three shillings tokens were likewise issued for Jersey and for Demerara and Essequibo.

The Jersey three shillings token, and one for eighteen pence, had on the obverse three leopards passant guardant, in a plain shield, and the inscription, "States of Jersey," 1813; on the reverse the inscription "Three Shillings Token," within a wreath of oak leaves.



FIG. 200. GEORGE III. (Reverse of Bank of England Dollar).



FIG. 201. GEORGE III. (Reverse of Bank of Ireland Six-shilling Token).

The tokens for the united colonies of Demerara and Essequibo, issued in 1809 and 1816, had on the obverse, the king's laureated bust, either in armour or in a Roman mantle and, on the reverse, the number 3 under a crown, between two branches of oak. They slightly differ one from the other in the wording of the title and inscription on obverse and reverse.

In 1809 a silver coin was struck for Ceylon, with an elephant and the date on the obverse and  $\frac{1}{4}$  in the centre of the reverse, and the inscription "Ceylon Government" in the outer circle.

The half Pagoda, coined for the Madras presidency, had on the obverse the elevation of a pagoda in the centre, and the inscription, "Half Pagoda" in English characters, and the translation of it "Half a hoon," in Persian characters in the outer circle (Fig. 202).



FIG. 202. GEORGE III. (Obverse of Half Pagoda).

The centre of the reverse was occupied by the figure of some idol, and the value of the coin in Tamil and Talinga characters placed on the outer rim. Coins to the value of a quarter and an eighth of a pagoda of a similar type were likewise struck.

No notice was taken in all these years of the wretched state to which the silver coinage of the realm had fallen during the regency of the Prince of Wales until

1816. The old shillings had lost by clipping and filing one quarter, and sixpences one third of their value, and an entirely new coinage became imperative. Messrs. Boulton and Watt had introduced improved machinery for the copper coinage, and for stamping the Spanish dollars. These improvements mainly consisted in the protection of the coins against the practices of the clipper and filer, by milling the edges in a manner extremely difficult to imitate by hand, and in raising the outer edge of the coins above the relief of the device, to prevent the surface of the coin being rubbed. Their machinery was adopted in the Tower mint, and first applied to the silver coinage at the beginning of the year 1817. Amongst the many pattern pieces submitted to the Mint authorities, one set by Wyon was adopted for the new half-crown, shilling, and sixpenny pieces, and a pattern by Pistrucci for the crown piece. The standard of these coins was fixed at the rate of 66s. to the pound troy, and the first issue took place Feb. 12, 1817.

The first half-crown had on the obverse the laureated bust of the king undraped and the inscription, "Georgius III., Dei Gratia, 1817;" on the reverse the armorial bearings of the United Kingdom contained in a shield surrounded by the garter bearing the motto, "Honi Soit Qui Mal Y Pense," and the collar of the garter with the inscription "Britanniarum Rex. Fid. Def." in the outer rim. This die was changed soon



of their respective nominal value, the loss from the difference in the absolute value being borne by the government.

The first gold coinage of guineas and half-guineas took place in the year 1760; and quarter-guineas, which had not been coined since the reign of George I., were again struck in 1761, and put in circulation; they had on the obverse the king's laureated bust to the left, with the neck bare, and the inscription, "Georgius III., Dei Gratia;" the reverse similar to the one used for George I. gold coins.

In 1774 and the following years, the gold coins deficient in weight were called in, exchanged for new ones to their nominal value, and recoined.



FIG. 205. GEORGE III. (Reverse of Spade Guinea).

This operation was completed within four years, at a cost of 517,320*l.* 2*s.* 2½*d.* On the new coins the bust on the obverse was in high relief, and laureate, with love lock over left shoulder, and hair curling below the truncation; the reverse remained unchanged.

In 1787 the spade guineas, so-called from the shield on the reverse (Fig. 205), appeared, but seem to have been discontinued after 1799.

In November, 1797, a seven-shilling piece in gold was made current with the obverse of the guinea, and on the reverse the regal crown of England, with the following legend, "Mag. Bri. Fr. Et. Hib. Rex." (Fig. 206.)

In 1804 the head on the obverse of the seven-shilling pieces was changed for that on the half-guineas.

In 1801, half-guineas with the improved head of 1774 on the obverse, and the shield of arms within the garter, crowned after a design of Wyon, were first coined, to be followed by guineas of the same type in 1813.



FIG. 206. GEORGE III. (Reverse of Seven-shilling Piece.)

The twenty-shilling piece, now again called a "sovereign," as under Henry VIII., was issued in 1817, and the term guinea for a current gold coin finally disappeared.

**Pattern Pieces.**—The pattern pieces executed during George III.'s reign, being of particular interest for the collector, we enter into a more detailed description of the same. There may be still some of them unrecognised in private collections, and our list, although we cannot claim absolute completeness for it, may enable the possessor to identify them.

**Gold:** The patterns proposed for gold coins during the reign of George III. are even more numerous than those for the silver coinage.

**Five-guinea and Five-pound Pieces:** (1) Patterns by Tanner, dated 1770 and 1773; young bust, with love lock and long hair, but not curling below the truncation; reverse, "M.B. F.Et. H. Rex.," &c., garnished shield of arms, crowned, plain edge; (2) Pattern by Yeo, dated 1777;

similar type as No. 1, but smaller bust, and hair curling below the truncation, plain edge; (3) Pattern five-pound piece, by Pistrucci, dated 1820; Obverse, "Georgius III. D. G. Britanniarum-Rex. F.D.," large head of king laureate to right; below, "Pistrucci," in minute letters, and date; reverse, St. George and the dragon, and below the artist's name, no legend; on the edge, "Decus, &c., Regni. LX."

Two-guinea and Two-pound Pieces: (4) Patterns by Tanner, dated 1768 and 1773; type as five-guinea piece No. 1, but hair curling below the truncation, plain edge; (5) Pattern by Yeo, dated 1777; type as five-guinea piece No. 2, plain edge; (6) Pattern two-pound piece, by Pistrucci, dated 1820; similar type as No. 3, but only "B.P." on the reverse; edge inscribed as in No. 3.

Guineas: (7) Pattern by Yeo, dated 1761; Obverse, bust laureate, with berries in wreath, and without lovelock over left shoulder; reverse, garnished shield of arms crowned, plain edge; (8) Pattern by Tanner, dated 1763; Obverse, small bust laureate (without berries), and with love lock over left shoulder; usual reverse, plain edge; (9) Pattern by Tanner, dated 1765; type as five-guinea piece No. 1, plain edge; (10) Pattern by Pingo, dated 1772; Obverse, "Georgius: III. Rex.," bust in high relief, and laureate, with love lock over left shoulder, and hair curling below the truncation; reverse, usual garnished shield crowned, plain edge; (11) Pattern by Pingo, dated 1787; Obverse as in No. 10; reverse, Royal arms in a circular shield within the garter, edge plain; (12) Pattern by Boulton and Watt, of the same design as the large penny issued in 1797, with the raised rim and sunk letters; (13) Patterns in gilt metal, dated 1791 and 1798; obverse, small bust, with incuse legends on broad flat borders; reverse, spade shield, crowned; (14) Pattern by Thos. Wyon, dated 1813; Obverse, laureated head to right; reverse, "Britanniarum. Rex., &c.," the royal standard, and below, the date, plain or grained edge; (15) Pattern by Thos. Wyon, dated 1813; Obverse as No. 13; reverse, shield of arms within the garter, crowned, grained edge; (16) Pattern by Wm. Wyon, no date; Obverse, small laureated head in high relief to right; below, "W.W.," small letters in legend, plain reverse, plain edge; (17) Pattern by Thos. Wyon, dated 1813; Obverse, laureated head to right, with tie-end lying at side of neck; below, "W.," reverse, "Britanniarum. Rex.," &c., garnished square shield of arms crowned, with date at top divided by crown, plain and grained edge; (18) Pattern by Thos. Wyon, dated 1813; of similar type, but with differently shaped shield, decorated with rose, thistle, and shamrock, plain or grained edge.

Double Sovereigns: (19) Pattern of the same type as No. 3, only "B. P." on the reverse.

Sovereign: (20) Pattern by Thos. Wyon, dated 1813, with the royal arms on a flag on the reverse, plain or milled edge; (21) Pattern by Thos. Wyon, dated 1813; Obverse, small head of the king, "W." below; reverse, crowned shield of arms, decorated with the rose, thistle, and shamrock; the date 18—13, at the sides of the crown, plain or milled



edge; (22) Pattern dated 1813; Obverse as No. 21; reverse, the royal arms in a square shield, crowned; the date disposed as in No. 21, plain edge; (23) Pattern by Thos. Wyon, after a jasper model by Pistrucci, dated 1816; obverse "Georgius. III. Dei. Gratia.," laureated head in high relief to right; reverse, "Britanniarum. Rex. Fid. Def.," garnished square shield crowned, with date below, plain edge; (24) Pattern by Thos. Wyon, after a jasper model by Pistrucci, dated 1816; obverse, "Georgius. III., D.G. Britt. Rex. F.D.," large head laureated to right, with part of the bust, and left shoulder exposed; reverse as No. 17, plain edge; (25) Pattern by Wyon, dated 1816; Obverse, large head, laureated as on shilling, 1817, but with berries in wreath; reverse, as before, grained edge; (26) Pattern without date; Obverse, a small head of the king, in high relief, "Georgius III. Dei. Gratia.;" reverse, arms in a square shield, crowned, "Britanniarum. Rex. Fidei. Defensor.," milled edge. (This pattern might likewise have been used for a shilling.)

Half-guineas: (27) Pattern by Tanner, dated 1765; Obverse, small bust laureate (without berries), and with love lock over left shoulder; usual reverse of garnished shield crowned, plain edge; (28) Pattern, dated 1783; Obverse, the king's titles, the hair long and flowing; reverse, the titles continued and the usual arms; (29) Pattern by Pingo, dated 1798; spade shield of arms crowned, struck on a large and thick flan, grained edge; (30) Pattern, dated 1798; Obverse, laureated head in very low relief, "Georgius III. Dei. Gratia.;" reverse, arms in four incuse ovals, with abbreviated titles in the angles, the date 1798 retrograde, edge milled; (31) Pattern, with the portrait on obverse, *sunk* instead of raised; (32) Pattern by Thos. Wyon, dated 1813; type as No. 16.

Half-sovereigns: (33) Pattern by Wyon, dated 1816; Obverse, "Georgius III. Dei. Gratia.," large head in high relief, laureate, to right; reverse, "Britt. Rex. Fid. Def.," garnished shield within the garter crowned, the date divided by the crown, plain edge; (34) Pattern by Wyon, dated 1820; "Geor. III. D. G. Britt. Rex. F. D.," large head, as before, but not in such high relief, below the date; reverse, "Britanniarum Rex. Fid. Def.," rose, thistle, and shamrock, on one stem, under a crown, plain edge.

Quarter-guineas: (35) Pattern by Tanner, dated 1764; same type as the half-guinea, 1763, plain edge.

Seven-shilling Pieces: (36) Pattern, dated 1775, with the rose, shamrock, and thistle crowned for reverse; (37) Patterns by Yeo, or a pupil of his, dated 1775 and 1776; Obverse, "Georgius III. Dei. Gratia.," bust laureate to right, with love lock over left shoulder, and hair curling below the truncation; reverse, "Mag. Bri. Fr. Et. Hib. Rex. 1775," lion on crown, grained or plain edge; (38) Pattern by Pingo, no date; "Georgius III. Dei. Gratia.," laureated head to right incuse; reverse, "M.B.F. Et. H. Rex. F.D.," &c., arms within four sunken ovals, crowned and arranged cruciformly, plain edge.

Bank Dollars: (39) Pattern, dated 1804; obverse, bust to the right;

reverse, crowned shield of arms, surrounded by the garter; (40) Pattern, dated 1811; Obverse, bust to the left; reverse, Britannia seated.

Silver Crowns: (1) Pattern by Wyon; Obverse, the king's bust with the neck bare, W. Wyon beneath, with date 1817; reverse, three figures personifying England, Scotland, and Ireland; inscription, "Foedus Inviolabile;" plain edge. (2) Pattern by Wyon; Obverse, similar to pattern 1, but the king's bust with the mantle; reverse, a crowned shield with the royal arms; inscription, "Incorrupta Fides Veritasque;" plain edge. (These two pattern pieces have been likewise struck in gold.) (3) Pattern by Pistrucci; Obverse, laureated head to the right, with ELEVEN leaves in wreath; inscription, "Georgivs III., D. G. Britanniarvm. rex. F. D., 1817; reverse, St. George and the Dragon, encircled by the motto of the garter on a plain band within a dotted circle, edge inscribed in small plain letters between milled edges, "Decvs. et. Tutamen. Anno. Regni lviii." (4) Pattern by Pistrucci; Obverse, head, as in No. 3, but with TEN leaves in the wreath; inscription, "Georgius III., Dei. Gratia. Britanniar. Rex. F. D. 1817;" reverse, type as in No. 3, but the motto of the garter in smaller letters, the edge inscribed in small inverse letters between a plain border, "Decvs. et Tutamen. Anno. Regni. Quinquagesimo Septimo." (5) Pattern by Pistrucci; Similar type as No. 4, but the inscription on obverse reading, "Georgius III., Dei. Gratia. Britanniarum Rex F. D. 1817," and the garter on reverse ruled with faint horizontal lines; letters in motto larger, with plain edge. (6) Pattern by Pistrucci; Obverse large laureated head, with TWELVE leaves in wreath; below, "Pistrucci" in small letters, and date 1818; inscription, "Georgius III., D. G. Britanniarum Rex F. D.;" reverse the same as No. 5. (7) Pattern by Pistrucci, dated 1818; Obverse and reverse as before, but with "Pistrucci" in minute letters below St. George and Dragon, and the garter ruled with clear horizontal lines, plain edge. (8) Pattern by Pistrucci, dated 1818; Obverse and reverse as before, but with small head, as on the circulated crown, and large letters in legend. (9) Pattern, dated 1820; Obverse, Hercules vainly attempting to break a bundle of sticks, below the date and two laurel branches; inscription, "Vis unitate Fortior;" reverse, shield of arms crowned, inscription, "Decvs et Tutamen;" plain edge. This pattern crown has been likewise struck in bronze. (10) Pattern by Mills, usually termed Mudie's; Obverse, laureated bust to right; reverse, four crowned shields of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Hanover arranged cruciformly, with rose, thistle, lis, and horse in the spaces between, and in centre the badge of St. George within the garter; plain edge.

Half-Crowns: (11) Pattern by Wyon, dated 1816, after a jasper model of Pistrucci: Obverse, bust laureated to right, exposing to view the back part of right shoulder; below the date, inscription "Georgius III., Dei Gratia;" reverse, usual titles, garnished shield within the garter, encircled by the collar and badge of St. George, the whole crowned; plain edge. (12) Patterns by Wyon, dated 1817 and 1819; Similar type as No. 11, but

with the small laureated head only, and without the collar and badge of St. George on reverse; the one of 1817 with plain edge, the other of 1819, with grained edge.

Shillings and Sixpences: (13) Pattern by Tanner, dated 1764, with plain edge. (14) Pattern by Geo, dated 1778, with plain edge. (15) Patterns by Pingo, shilling and sixpence, dated 1786, with cuirassed and mantled bust, and grained edge; shilling, dated 1798, without the dot over the king's head, and with large letters on reverse. (16) Pattern by Droz, dated 1787: Obverse, long necked bust, laureated to right, with "D. F." in minute letters on truncation, and long hair curling below; the date under bust; reverse, royal cypher crowned between two laurel branches, grained edge. (17) Pattern termed "Dorrien and Magen's," dated 1798: Obverse, very large head with date below; reverse, usual titles and large shield of arms crowned, plain edge. (18) Pattern for a shilling, not dated: Obverse, laureated bust to right, with long hair curling below the truncation, inscription "Georgius III., D. G. M. B. F. Et. H. Rex., F.D.," with plain reverse and plain edge. (19) Pattern of a shilling, not dated: Obverse, head of the king in high relief, inscription "Georgius III., Dei Gratia"; reverse, arms in a square shield crowned, inscription "Britanniarum Rex, Fidei Defensor, milled edge. (20) Pattern for a sixpence: Obverse, head like No. 19, but in somewhat higher relief; reverse, arms on an ornamented shield, surrounded by the garter, inscription "Britt. Rex. Fid. Def., 1816," milled edge.

Bank Dollars and Tokens: (21) Pattern of bank dollar, by Kuchler, dated 1798: Obverse, bust laureated and draped to right, inscription "Georgius III., Dei Gratia"; reverse, titles abbreviated, and shield of arms crowned, crown dividing the date; plain edge. (22) Pattern of bank dollar by Kuchler, dated 1804: Obverse as Fig. 19; reverse, titles at full length and arms within the garter, crowned below "Dollar," plain edge. (23). Pattern of Bank of England token for five shillings and sixpence, by Kuchler, dated 1811: Obverse, the ordinary type; reverse, Britannia seated to left with spear, in the exergue "Five shillings and sixpence, 1811," plain edge. (24) Pattern of same type as No. 21, but togated bust to left, with short hair, plain edge. (25) Pattern of same type in obverse as No. 22, but on reverse, "Bank Token, 5s. 6d., 1811," in four lines, within an oak wreath, plain edge.

At the commencement of George III.'s reign, and long after, the copper coinage was in a miserable state of deficiency with regard to quantity as well as to quality, and nothing was done to amend it until 1797. The nuisance of provincial coins and tradesmen's tokens became again rampant under the tacit authority of the Government. It began with the Anglesea penny in 1784, and increased rapidly, until it was partly superseded by the government coinage in 1797.

In the month of July of that year a contract was entered into with Mr. Boulton, of Soho, near Birmingham, to coin copper money. Five hundred tons in pennies only were struck from a die engraved by Kuchler,

a German, which on the obverse had the King's laureated bust to the left in a Roman mantle, the field in the centre sunken, and the letters incuse on a broad rim; on the reverse was the usual figure of Britannia, but with a trident instead of a spear, seated upon an island, a ship in the offing. Twopenny pieces of the same type (Fig. 207), the first copper coin ever struck of this value, were likewise issued.



FIG. 207. GEORGE III. (Twopenny piece).

In the month of December, 1799, a second issue of copper money from the Soho Mint took place, comprising twopenny, penny, halfpenny pieces, and farthings, as shown in Fig. 202.



FIG. 208. GEORGE III. (Reverse of Manx penny).

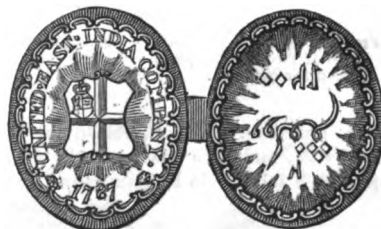


FIG. 209. GEORGE III. (Two Kapang piece of the East India Company).

In 1806 a third coinage of penny pieces, halfpenny pieces, and farthings was made current, but slightly differing in type, the date being placed on the obverse under the bust, and the land on the reverse not surrounded by the sea.

Copper money for Ireland was issued in 1766 1769, 1775, 1781, 1782,

1805, and 1806, but the greater part of copper half-pence current in Ireland—at least in 1804—was not a mint coin, but what was called *Commae's*—halfpenny pieces made by a proprietor of copper mines of that name with a device (not the king's head) upon it. An issue of copper pennies and halfpennies for the Isle of Man took place in 1786, with the king's bust and titles on the obverse, and the arms of the Isle of Man, surrounded by the inscription, "*Quocunque Jeceris Stabit*," on the reverse (Fig. 208).

Copper money for the colonies was likewise issued during George III.'s reign. The East India Company had two *kāpang* pieces struck in various types. The one dated 1787 has the arms and title of the company on the obverse, and the value, "*Dò Kāpang*," on the reverse (Fig. 209). Another, coined by Boulton, and dated 1794, had on the obverse the arms of the company, with the inscription "*Auspicio Regis et Senatus Angliæ*" in the outer circle, underneath "*48*," and on a scroll "*To one rupee*;" on the reverse "*United East India Company*," bale-



FIG. 210. GEORGE III. (Reverse of Two Kāpang piece coined for Madras).



FIG. 211. GEORGE III. (Two Kāpang piece, for Prince of Wales Island).

mark, and date. A third, coined for Madras, had on the obverse the arms, title, and date 1803; on the reverse the inscription "*XX cash*, equal to 4 faloos," in Persian characters (Fig. 210).



FIG. 212. GEORGE III. (One Cash piece, for Madras.)

A two *kāpang* piece, coined for Sumatra by Boulton, 1804, shows on the obverse the usual arms of the company, on the reverse a pair of scales.

Two *kāpang* pieces issued for the Prince of Wales Island in 1810, have on the obverse the arms and date; on the reverse the inscription "*Pulú Pinang*," i.e., Prince of Wales's Island, in Malay characters (Fig. 211).

A small coin for 1 cash was struck for Madras in 1803, with the com-

pany's crest and date on the obverse, and the value in Persian and Roman characters on the reverse (Fig. 212).

The Barbadoes penny of 1788 had on the obverse the bust of a negro



FIG. 213. GEORGE III. (Barbadoes Penny).†

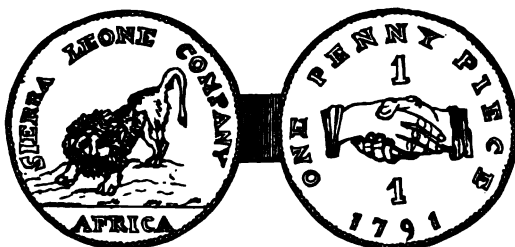


FIG. 214. GEORGE III. (Sierra Leone Penny).

adorned with the coronet and feathers of the Prince of Wales; under the bust "I serve;" on the reverse a pineapple and date. The penny struck for the same island in 1792 had the same obverse, but on the reverse the king as Neptune seated in a car drawn by two seahorses (Fig. 213). 39,000 pence and 46,800 halfpence of this type were coined.

The type of the penny struck in 1791 for the Sierra Leone Company is shown in Fig. 214.

For Ceylon two-stiver, one-stiver, and half-stiver pieces were issued, all with an elephant on the reverse (Fig. 215).



FIG. 215. GEORGE III. (Ceylon Stiver).

**Pattern Pieces for Copper Coinage—Pennies:** (1) Pattern by Pingo, dated 1788; Obverse, the king's bust to the right in armour; reverse, Britannia standing, holding in her right hand an olive branch, in her left a long wand, a globe and a shield at her feet; plain edge. (2) Pattern, broad rim, dated 1797, by Kuehler; Obverse, naked bust, with long hair curling below truncation; reverse, Britannia helmeted and plumed, with the left breast exposed, and holding a trident in her right hand, her left supporting a shield and olive branch. (3) Pattern, broad rim, dated 1797; Obverse, naked bust, with long hair curling below truncation, the half-penny with "Soho" under bust; reverse, ordinary type of Britannia. (4) Pattern, dated 1797; Obverse, the usual bust, with laurel branches below, the inscription in small letters; reverse, as No. 2. (5) Pattern, dated 1797; Obverse, Britannia seated on a cannon; reverse, *Vigebit. In. Omne. Ævum.* (6) Pattern, dated 1805 and 1806; Obverse, the usual bust; reverse, Britannia "Britanniarum."

**Halfpennies:** (7) Pattern by Moore, dated 1788; Obverse, laureated bust to the right, "*Georgius. III. Rex.*;" reverse, Britannia seated with cornucopia, a lion behind her, edge milled, or in quilloche pattern. (8) Pattern, dated 1788, by Droz; Britannia seated to left on globe, holding a spear in her right hand and a garland in her left, which rests on the shield, date in legend, and in the exergue a rudder and palm branch, the edge inscribed "*Render. To. Cæsar.*" &c. (9) Pattern, dated 1790, by Droz; Britannia with right arm extended, and with the left supporting a spear and shield, her left breast exposed, date in the exergue, edge inscribed as in No. 8. (10) Pattern of similar type as No. 9, but with ornamental graining on edge. (11) Pattern, dated 1795, from the Soho mint; Obverse, broad head and titles, "Soho." underneath; reverse, Britannia seated. (12) Pattern, dated 1796, of the usual type, save that the head is turned to the left. (13) Pattern, dated 1799; Obverse, the king's head crowned. (14) Pattern, dated 1805, same type as penny No. 6. (15) Pattern, without date; Obverse, the head like the halfpenny of 1799, but the titles read "*Georgius. III. D.G. Britann. Rex. F.D.*," &c. (16) Pattern, without date; Obverse, head and titles; reverse, "*Vivat.*" edge inscribed "*Armis. Tuteris. Moribus. Omnes.*"

**Irish Pennies and Halfpennies:** (17) Pattern for an Irish penny, by Mossop, dated 1789; Obverse, the bare head of the king with a harp underneath, "*Georgius. Rex.*;" reverse, England and Ireland as two females joining hands over a flaming altar, "*Concordia.*;" edge milled; only six of these pieces were struck before the die was destroyed, tw of the six being given to George III. himself. (18) Pattern for Irish penny, by Thomas Wyon, dated 1813; Obverse, the king's head and titles, "*Georgius. III. D. G. Britanniarum. Rex.*" below, a rose and "*T. W.*" the initials of the artist; reverse, the Irish harp surmounted by the crown, "*Hibernia.*," 1813. (19) Pattern, with much larger head, "*W.*" on the drapery, titles reading only "*Georgius III. D.G. Rex.*"; reverse, as No. 18. (20) Pattern; Obverse, nearly similar, but without the initial;

reverse, crown smaller and the harp different. (21) Pattern for Irish half-penny; Obverse, large head with flowing curls, 1805.

Some of these pattern pieces for the copper coinage were struck in gold.

*George IV.* (1820 to 1830).—The current coins of *George IV.*'s reign are too well known to require a special description. In 1820 a half-crown was struck: The obverse, by Pistrucci, has the head of the king, with the inscription "*Georgius IIII., D.G., Britanniarum Rex. F.D.*" The reverse, by Merlen, bears the arms of the United Kingdom, surmounted by the royal crown, the rose, thistle, and shamrock placed round the shield, with the word "*Anno,*" and the date of the year.

In 1831, sovereigns, half-sovereigns, crowns, shillings, and sixpences, executed by Pistrucci and Merlen, were struck, likewise a farthing for England, from a die by William Wyon.

On the crown by Pistrucci, dated 1821, a curious anachronism in the inscription on the edge, "*Decus et Tutamen, Anno. Regni. Tertio,*" occurs, as the third year did not commence until January 29, 1822.

In 1822, a penny, halfpenny, and farthing were issued for Ireland. The obverse had the head of the king, with the inscription, "*Georgius IV., D.G. Rex.,*" and the reverse the Irish harp, surmounted by the regal crown, with the word "*Hibernia,*" and the date of the year.

In 1824, the king disapproved of the portrait on Pistrucci's dies—not liking the harsh wiryness of the hair, nor deeming the likeness correct. He ordered new dies to be engraved for the obverse of gold as well as of silver coins, after Chantrey's bust, but Pistrucci declined to imitate the works of another artist, and Wyon had to engrave these dies—a greatly flattered likeness in bold relief, without the laurel wreath, to indicate that no war had taken place in *George IV.*'s reign. The engraving of the die for the reverse was entrusted to Merlen, who effected a great improvement by omitting the lines indicative of the heraldic colours in the armorial bearings. This coinage comprised double sovereigns or two pound pieces, the head modelled by Sir Francis Chantrey, and engraved by Merlen, the reverse by Pistrucci; half-sovereigns, half-crowns, shillings, sixpences, executed jointly by Pistrucci and Merlen.

In 1825, a five-pound piece, a double sovereign, a sovereign, half-sovereign, crown, half-crown, shilling, and sixpence were coined. The type of the five-pound piece and double sovereign was, for the obverse, the head of the king, with the inscription, "*Georgius IV., Dei. Gratia,*" and the date of the year; the reverse, the ensigns armorial of United Kingdom in a shield, mantelled, surmounted by the royal crown, with the inscription, "*Britanniarum Rex Fid. Dif.,*" and upon the rim, "*Decus et Tutamen,*" with the year of the reign. On the reverse of the sovereign and half-sovereign were the arms of the United Kingdom on a plain shield, surmounted by the royal crown. The crown had on the obverse the king's head, bare to the left, with the usual inscription; on the reverse, the armorial ensigns of the king; on a plain shield above, helmet crowned, and underneath a band inscribed "*Dieu et mon droit.*" The shilling was of the lion type. None of these



coins appeared before the year 1826, when proof sets of all of them were delivered from the mint to collectors; but the five-pound piece, double sovereign, and crown have never been issued as currency. The obverses were modelled and engraved by W. Wyon, the reverses by Merlem. In the same year (1825) the currency of Great Britain and Ireland was assimilated, and pennies, halfpennies, and farthings engraved for this purpose by William Wyon.

Chantrey's bust was likewise adopted for the obverse of the later pennies, halfpennies, and farthings, on the reverse of which Britannia now appeared in a more Minerva-like array, with a Greek helmet.

Various coins were struck for use in the colonies. In 1820, quarter, one-eighth, and one-sixteenth dollars for the Mauritius, with the arms and the titles on the obverse, and on the reverse with an anchor, surmounted by a crown, the denomination in Roman numeral letters, the inscription, "Coloniar. Britan. Moneta," and date.

In 1821, dollar pieces for Ceylon, with the king's bust and titles on the obverse, and on the reverse with the elephant, surrounded by an oak wreath, inscribed "Ceylon One Rix Dollar," and date. In the same year half-dollar pieces were struck for the Mauritius.

In 1822, quarter, one-eighth, and one-sixteenth dollar pieces for the West Indies were struck from the Mauritius die.

In 1823, one, half, and quarter piece pieces for the East Indies, with the arms of the East India Company, and the motto "Ausp. Regis. et. Sen. Angliæ" on the obverse, and a Persian inscription on the reverse.

In 1827, a third of a farthing for Malta, and in 1828, a half-farthing for Ceylon, both of the same type as the English farthing.

Of greater interest for collectors than the current coins of this reign are the pattern pieces, of which we subjoin a list, without, however, guaranteeing its completeness.

Pattern Pieces.—Gold. Five-pound Pieces: (1) Pattern, dated 1826, by Wyon; Obverse, bare head to left; reverse, arms on an ermine mantle, crowned; edge inscribed "Decus, &c., Septimo." (2) Pattern, dated 1829, by Wyon; Obverse, large head as on crowns of same date, with w.w. in raised letters on neck; reverse as No. 1, plain edge. Two-Pound Pieces: (3) Pattern, dated 1824, by Wyon; plain reverse and edge; another was struck in bronze, of same type on obverse, but on reverse with arms on an ermine mantle crowned, plain edge. (4) Pattern, dated 1825, type as No. 3, but with edge inscribed in small incuse letters, "Decus. Et. Tutamen. Anno. Regni. Quinto." (5) Pattern, dated 1826, usual type, with edge inscribed in small raised letters. Sovereigns and Half-Sovereigns: (6) Pattern of sovereign, dated 1824, by Wyon; Obverse bare head to left; reverse, garnished shield of arms crowned, edge inscribed in incuse letters "Decus. Et. Tutamen. Anno. Regni. Quinto.," the letters decrease in size after "Tutamen." (7) Pattern of half-sovereign, dated 1821, by Pistrucci; Obverse, bust; reverse, plain small shield of arms crowned, below, a rose, thistle, and shamrock entwined, grained edge.

**Silver. Crowns:** (1) Pattern, dated 1820, by Mills, termed "Whiteaves"; Obverse, "Georgius IV. Dei. Gratia," large bare head to left; below, "MDCCCXX.;" reverse, royal arms within the garter, with crest, supporters, scrolls, &c., plain edge. (2) Pattern, dated 1820, as No. 8, but the king's head with collar and neck tie, plain edge. (3) Pattern, dated, 1820, by Pistrucchi; Obverse, laureated head to the left; below, "B. P.;" reverse, St. George and Dragon, the helmet of St. George with a streamer of hair behind it, below the date, plain edge. (4) Pattern, dated 1825, by Wyon; Obverse, bare head; reverse, square shield of arms garnished with scrolls, and surmounted by the helmet and crown, plain edge. (5) Pattern, dated 1826, as No. 11, but with inscribed edge. (6) Pattern in copper from the Crown die of 1828; Obverse, "Georgius IV. D. G. Britanniar. Rex. F.D.," large bare head to left; reverse, as usual, edge inscribed in raised letters, "Deus. Et. Tutamen. Anno. Regni. Octavo.," a floral ornament between each word. This pattern is presumed to be unique. (7) Pattern, dated 1829, by Wyon; Obverse, "Georgivs. IV. Dei. Gratia.," large head as No. 13, but with "W.W.," in raised letters on neck; reverse, square shield of arms, encircled by collar of St. George on an ermine mantle, crowned, edge inscribed in raised letters, "Deus. Et. Tutamen. Anno. Regni. Nono.," Only two specimens of this pattern piece are presumed to be known. **Half Crowns:** (8) Pattern, dated 1822, by Pistrucchi, reverse square shield of arms crowned, within the garter, and encircled by the collar and badge of St. George (with ground under dragon), grained edge. **Shillings:** (9) Pattern, dated 1824, by Wyon; Obverse, "Georgius. IV. Dei. Gratia.," bare head with inner circle, date below; reverse, "Britanniarum. Rex. Fid. Def.," a floral ornament between the commencement and end of legend, square shield of arms crowned, with scroll containing the royal motto below, the whole within an inner circle, grained edge. (10) Pattern, dated 1825, by Wyon, lion on crown, but reading "Fid. Def.," grained edge, fine and rare; pattern or jetton, with names and titles in English, and lion on crown on reverse. (11) Col. Fullerton's patterns for half crown, shilling, sixpence, and halfpenny, 1799, by Milton, cuirassed and mantled bust of George Prince of Wales as Seneschal of Scotland obverse; reverse, the prince's arms cruciformly arranged, with plumes between the shields, plain edges.

**Copper. Pennies:** (1) Pattern for an Irish penny, dated 1822; Obverse, laureated head; reverse, a small harp, crowned. (2) Pattern for a penny; Obverse, as No. 19; reverse, Britannia seated, holding an olive branch in her right hand, and a trident in her left.

*William IV.* (1830 to 1837).—The coinage in William IV.'s reign presents no remarkable features, being carried out on the same principles as under George IV. In November, 1830, a coinage of double sovereigns, sovereigns, half-sovereigns, crowns, half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences was ordered, together with pennies, halfpennies, and farthings in copper. The double sovereign had on the reverse the arms of the united kingdom, encircled by the collar of the garter, mantelled and surrounded by

the royal crown, with the words "Decus et Tutamen," etc., and the year of the reign on the edge. The sovereign had the arms on a plain shield, with the date, and a grained edge. A half-sovereign of reduced size was struck in 1835. The type of the crown and half-crown corresponded with that of the double sovereign. The shillings and sixpences had their denominations inscribed within an oak branch on the reverse. Groats, or fourpenny-pieces, with Britannia, helmeted and holding a trident on the reverse, made their first re-appearance since Charles I. in 1836.

The Colonial coins struck during this reign were :

In 1831, pieces of three, two, one, half, quarter, and one-eighth guilders, for Demerara and Essequibo.

In 1834, a silver coin for the Ionian Islands, with Britannia on the obverse, and the numerals XXX. encircled by a wreath of oak on the reverse, bearing the Greek inscription ΙΟΝΙΚΟΝ ΚΡΑΤΟΣ, and date. A copper obolus (240 to the pound, troy) for the Ionian Islands, with the same obverse as the silver coin, and on the reverse a winged lion of St. Mark.

Three penny and three halfpenny pieces for the West Indies.

In 1835, one-third of a farthing for Malta, of the same type as the current farthing.

In 1836, half, quarter, and one-eighth guilder pieces, for British Guiana.

Beautiful pattern pieces, the greater part engraved by W. Wyon, were struck in William IV.'s reign, and issued among collectors.

**Pattern Pieces.**—Gold : (1) Pattern two-pound piece, dated 1831, by Wyon ; Obverse, bare head to right ; reverse, arms, with collar of St. George on an ermine mantle, crowned, plain edge. (2) Pattern sovereign, 1830, usual type, plain edge. (3) Pattern for double mohur ; Obverse, without date ; reverse, lion in front of palm tree, in the exergue "British India," plain edge.

Silver : (4) Pattern crown, no date, by Wyon ; bare head to right, with "W. Wyon." in raised letters on neck ; reverse, "Britanniarum, &c., Royal arms enriched by the collar of St. George, with its appendant badge turned to the right, on a highly ornamented mantle, crowned, plain edge. (5) Pattern crown, dated 1831 ; Obverse, like ; reverse, Royal arms encircled by the collar of St. George, with its appendant badge turned to the left, on a plain ermine mantle, crowned, plain edge. (6) Pattern crowns, no date, or dated 1831 and 1834, as before, but with "W. W." in incuse letters on neck, plain edge. (7) Pattern crown, dated 1834, with "Decus. Et. Tutamen. Anno. Regni. Quinquagesimo. Septimo." in incuse letters on a grained edge, probably unique. (8) Pattern groat, 1836 (2), Britannia between 4-P., and fourpence continuously over the head of Britannia, plain edge. (9) Pattern rupee, 1834 ; Obverse "Gulielmus. III. D.G.," &c., small head to right, struck on a small but thick flan, frosted in the field, plain edge. (10) Pattern rupee, 1834, with English and Latin titles, plain edge.

*Queen Victoria.*—The current coins, issued during the present reign, are more remarkable for quantity than quality of design and execution. Scarcely any of them are worthy to be preserved as specimens of the die sinker's art, if we except the Gothic crown and perhaps the half farthing.

The florin or two shilling piece made its first appearance in this reign, and will perhaps by-and-by supersede the half-crown piece.

Many fine pattern pieces have been proposed and struck, and it is to be regretted that not a better choice has been made amongst them for the circulating coinage. Of these pattern pieces we subjoin a list, which may perhaps prove useful to collectors in days to come.

In 1838, a new coinage of five-pound pieces, sovereigns, and half-sovereigns, down to the farthing, was ordered. Upon the whole series the bust of the Queen is represented turned to the left, the head is bound with a double fillet, and the hair gracefully collected into a knot behind. The likeness of her Majesty was copied from a model in wax, taken from the life, by Wyon.

**Pattern Pieces.—Gold: Five Pound Pieces:** (1) Pattern five pound piece, 1839, by Wyon; Obverse, bust of Queen to left, with ornamented diadem and fillet, with "W. Wyon. E.A." in raised letters on neck; reverse, "Dirige,," &c., Queen as Una with the lion, with garter on her left shoulder, "MDCCCXXXIX." in the exergue, the edge inscribed in raised letters, "Decus, &c., Anno. Regni. Tertio." (2) Pattern five-pound piece, as No. 1, but with differently ornamented diadem, and with plain edge. (3) Pattern five-pound piece, as before, but with ornamented diadem and plain fillet, and reading "Dirigit,," &c., without the garter on the Queen's shoulder, plain edge. **Sovereign:** (4) Pattern sovereign, 1837; obverse, "Victoria. Dei. Gratia,," letters and words close together, small head to left, with small rose on either side plain edge. (5) Pattern sovereign, 1837, as No. 4, but with letters and words wide apart, plain edge. (6) Pattern sovereign, 1837, similar, but with words only wide apart, letters being close together, and larger head, plain edge. (7) Pattern sovereign, 1838, as before, but smaller head, plain edge. **Quarter Sovereign:** (8) Pattern quarter sovereign, 1858; Obverse, head to left (from the obverse die of the Maundy two-pence); reverse, "Quarter. Sovereign,," Royal arms, crowned between the date, plain edge. (9) Pattern five-shilling piece, 1853; Obverse, as before; reverse, "Five. Shillings. 1858." in three lines under a crown; below, a rose, thistle, and shamrock entwined, plain edge. **Ducat and Double Florin:** (10) Pattern for an international coinage, one ducat, 1867; Obverse, bust of Queen to left with coronet; reverse, "One. Hundred. Pence,," and within an oak wreath, "One. Ducat,," below, the date with anemone on either side, plain edge. (11) Pattern for an international coinage, double florin, 1868, obverse as before, but reverse, "5 Francs. International,," and within an oak wreath "Double Florin. 1868,," plain edge.

**Silver. Crowns:** (1) Pattern crown, 1839, by Wyon; Obverse, "Victoria. Dei. Gratia,," (large letters), small head to left, with plain diadem and

fillet, and "W. Wyon. B.A.," in raised letters on neck; reverse, "Britanniarum," &c., shield of arms crowned, between two laurel branches, plain edge. (2) Pattern crown, 1839, by Wyon, Obverse as before, but small letters and large head, with ornamented diadem and fillet; reverse, "Dirige," &c., Queen as Una with the lion, and with the garter on her left shoulder (from the reverse die of five pound), plain edge. (3) Pattern crown, 1839, Obverse as before; reverse, Royal arms crowned, between two laurel branches, plain edge. (4) Pattern crown, 1844; Obverse, small head, with plain diadem and fillet, with "W. W." below the truncation; reverse as before, but the legend in very small letters, plain edge. (5) Pattern "gothic" crown, 1846; Obverse, crowned bust of Queen with a plain robe; reverse, four crowned shields crosswise, with rose, thistle, and shamrock in the angles, plain edge. **Half Crowns:** (6) Pattern half-crown, 1839; obverse, small bust, with plain diadem and fillet, and "W. W." in incuse letters on the neck; reverse, Royal arms crowned, between two laurel branches, plain edge. (7) Pattern half-crown, 1862, type as No. 17, plain edge. (8) Pattern half-crown, 1864, similar type, but grained edge. (The half-crowns of this last year were struck to be placed under the Albert Memorial in Hyde Park.) **Florins:** (9) Pattern florin, 1848, type as before, but reading "One. Florin.—Two. Shillings." (10) Pattern florin, 1848, as before, but reading "One. Florin.—One. Tenth. of. a. Pound.," legend divided by two roses, and frosted in the field. (11) Pattern florin, 1848, as before, but reading "One. Florin.," and without "100. Milles." **Centums:** (12) Pattern centum, 1848; Obverse, "Victoria. Regina.," laureated head of Queen to left, with "W.W.," in raised letters on the neck; below, the date; reverse, "One. Centime.—One. Tenth. of a Pound., V.R.," entwined with rose, shamrock, and thistle, and below, the Prince of Wales' plumes and motto, the whole within a tressure of four curves, plain edge. (12) Pattern centum, 1848; Obverse, plain filleted head of Queen to left; reverse, "One. Centum.—One. Tenth. of. a. Pound., V.R." entwined with rose, shamrock, and thistle, and below, the Prince of Wales' plumes and motto, the whole within a tressure of four curves. (14) Pattern Centum, 1848, Obverse, as before, but reverse, "One. Centum." within an oak wreath tied to a trident; above, "100. Milles.," and below, "One. Tenth. of. a. Pound." (15) Pattern centum, 1848; Obverse, crowned bust of Queen to left, with an ornamented robe; reverse, "One Centum.—One. Tenth. of. a. Pound., V.R.," entwined with rose, Shamrock, and below, the Prince of Wales' plumes and motto, the whole within a tressure of four curves. **Decades and Dimes:** (16) Pattern decade, 1848, but reading "One. Decade.—One. Tenth. of. a. Pound." (17) Pattern decade, 1848, type as before, but reading "One Decade." (18) Pattern dime, 1848, Obverse, as before, but reverse, "One. Dime.—One. Tenth. of. a. Pound.," four crowned shields, crosswise, with rose in centre, and with rose, thistle, and shamrock in the angles. (19) Pattern dime, 1848, Obverse, as before, but reverse, "One. Dime.—One. Tenth. of. a. Pound.," four crowned shields crosswise, with

rose in centre, and rose, thistle, and shamrock in the angles. Shillings: (20) Pattern shilling, 1863; Obverse, "Victoria. Dei. Gratia. Britanniar. Reg. F. D.," old looking head of the Queen to left, with wreath of roses, thistles, and shamrocks, and tie end resting on neck; reverse, as the ordinary shilling, plain edge. (This pattern and the three following were executed by C. H. Wiener, engraver of the Belgian Mint, who was employed by the late master of the mint, Mr. Graham, to submit designs for the silver coinage.) (21) Pattern shilling, 1863, type as before, but with "C. H. W." in raised letters on neck, and without tie ends, younger-looking face, plain edge. (22) Pattern shilling, 1863, legend as before, but a young-looking head of the Queen, wearing a coronet and a plain fillet, and with "C. H. W." in incuse letters on neck, plain edge. (23) Pattern shilling, 1863, type similar, but reading "Victoria. Dei. Gratia." in large letters, and with "C. H. W." in raised letters on neck, plain edge. Franc: (24) Pattern for an International coinage, 1867; Obverse, bust of Queen to left with coronet, below the date, reverse, "One. Franc.—Ten. Pence." square shield of arms crowned, between two oak branches, plain edge.



## THE COINAGE OF SCOTLAND.

THE study of the early Scottish coinage has been neglected for a long time, at least by English antiquaries and collectors, but will probably receive more attention, since the specimens of this series brought such enormous prices at the sale of Mr. J. Wingate's cabinet.

Books with illustrations of Scottish coins have been published by Snelling and Cardonnel in the last century, and by John Lindsay between 1845 and 1868. Those works have been long out of print, and have become scarce, and Mr. Cochrane Patrick's excellent "Records of the Scottish Coinage" will, from its price (6 guineas), be only attainable by wealthy students. An account of the early coinage of Scotland, founded on the books quoted, may therefore be welcome to those of our readers who are interested in the subject.

The independent Scottish coinage is necessarily of much later date than that of England, considering that a large portion of Scotland formed, until 936, part of the Saxon kingdom of Northumberland, whilst another portion, embracing the islands, was under the rule of the Kings of Man and Norway.

## COINS OF THE KINGS OF THE HEBRIDES.

As the oldest coins connected with Scotland, Lindsay considers three imitations of the crux type of Ethelred II., which he ascribes to Sueno,



FIG. 216. PENNY OF ANEGMUND.

Anegmund, and Somerled, Kings of the Hebrides in the 11th century. Of the best preserved of Anegmund we give an illustration in Fig. 216.

## COINS OF THE KINGS OF SCOTLAND.

*Malcolm III.* (1056).—Of less doubtful date seems a coin, probably struck by Malcolm III., which bears on the obverse the King's head, full faced and crowned, with a sceptre at each side, and the legend; "Ma : : : : Rex" on the reverse, a large cross fleury, with a rose of dots and a pellet in alternate angles, and a legend probably containing the name of the moneyer and that of the mint. (Fig. 217.)

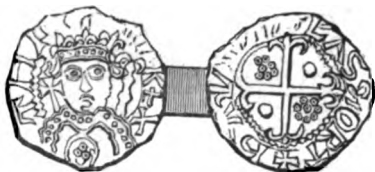


FIG. 217. PENNY OF MALCOLM III.

*Donald VIII. and Alexander I.* (1093 and 1107).—The existence of coins struck by Donald VIII. (1093) and Alexander I. (1107) has been as often denied as asserted, and the controversy is not concluded yet, and, perhaps, never will be.

*David I.* (1124-1155).—The attributing of numerous coins to David I. seems well founded, as many of them clearly exhibit his name and title. They all bear on the obverse the King's head crowned to the left, with sceptre fleury, and on the reverse a single cross fleury with pellets, or, in a few cases, with crescents in the angles within an inner circle. The legend on the obverse is "Davit Rex.," often retrograde, but the names of the mints and moneyers on the reverse are generally unintelligible, one well preserved specimen having "Hugo on Roch," whilst "Ber," or Berv." is to be found in several. (Fig. 218.)



FIG. 218. PENNY OF DAVID I.

*Malcolm IV.* (1153).—To this king a numerous class of coins is attributed, which bear the inscription "Nen Con," but Lindsay and other authorities read "Hen Com.," standing for Henry, Prince of Scotland,



FIG. 219. PENNY OF PRINCE HENRY.



FIG. 220. PENNY OF PRINCE HENRY.

who was created Earl of Northumberland by Stephen, and accompanied him to England. (Figs. 219 and 220.)



*William I. (the Lion 1163 to 1214).*—The coins of William the Lion are very numerous, and their authenticity is certain. They may be divided into

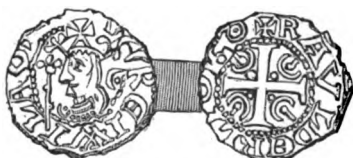


FIG. 221. PENNY OF WILLIAM THE LION.  
(First Coinage.)

These coins seem the work of French artists, who had probably been sent over when William I. was a prisoner in France, for the purpose of coining money to pay his ransom. They were struck at the mints of Edinburgh, Perth, Roxburgh, and Berwick.



FIG. 222. PENNY OF WILLIAM THE LION.  
(Second Coinage.)

feurs de lis or stars within the angles of the cross. (Fig. 222.)



FIG. 223. PENNY OF WILLIAM THE LION.  
(Third Coinage.)

The second class of William's coins differs from the first coinage by having on the obverse the King's head crowned with pearls to the right, and on the reverse

These coins are of much ruder execution than those of the former class, and probably engraved by Scottish artists in 1195, when according to the chronicle of Mailross, an extensive coinage took place.

The coins forming the third class have the King's head to the left, and are very rare. (Fig. 223.)

*Alexander II. (1214-1249).*—The distinction between the coins of

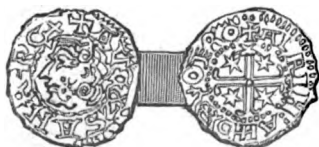


FIG. 224. PENNY OF ALEXANDER II.

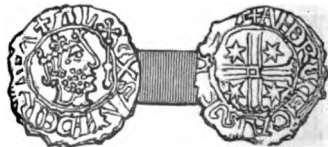


FIG. 225. PENNY OF ALEXANDER II.

Alexander II. (1214) and those of Alexander III. (1249) had been for a long time a matter of dispute, until Mr. Haigh satisfactorily demonstrated

that the short cross coins alone belong to Alexander II., and all the other coins, whether with double or single cross, belong to Alexander III.

Among the short cross coins the following varieties of type occur:—1. Bare head to the right, without sceptre. (Fig. 224.) 2. Bare head to the right, with sceptre. 3. Bare head to the left, with sceptre. 4. Crowned head to the left, with sceptre. (Fig. 225.) 5. Crowned head to the right, with sceptre. Roxburgh is the only mint, the name of which appears on them.

*Alexander III.* (1249-1292).—The coins of this king are numerous, and may be divided into two classes.

The first class is distinguished by a long double cross on the reverse, with mullets or stars in the angles, within an inner circle. The head, on the obverse, is either bare or with a close cap to the left, or wearing a cap to the right or the left, with a sceptre in front. (Figs. 226 and 227.)



FIG. 226. PENNY OF ALEXANDER III.  
(First Coinage.)

FIG. 227. PENNY OF ALEXANDER III.  
(First Coinage.)

Various names of mints and moneyers are found on the reverses of this class. The second class shows on the reverse a long single cross, and on the obverse the King's head to the left, with a sceptre in front. (Fig. 228.)

No names of mints appear on any of the single cross coins.

The pennies struck during the reign of Alexander III. generally have the legend, "Alexander dei gra." on the obverse, and "Rex Sootorum" on the reverse, with varieties in spelling on the single cross coins. A few read "Escossie rex." Other varieties of type are distinguished by the changing number of points on the mullets and stars, and their arrangement within the angles of the cross.



FIG. 228. PENNY OF ALEXANDER III.  
(Second Coinage.)

This second coinage comprises the first halfpence and farthings struck in Scotland. The halfpence have the usual legend and mullets of six points in two of the angles, whilst the two other angles are left plain. The farthings are of two kinds—one with, and the other without the sceptre in front of the head, both having mullets of six points in all the four angles of the cross. The legend is abbreviated on the obverse to "Alexander rex.," and reads "Sootorum" on the reverse.

*John Balliol* (1292).—The coins of this prince are similar to those of

the last coinage of Alexander III., and present but few varieties, consisting principally in the form and number of the stars or mullets on the reverse and in the reading of the legends, containing the King's name and titles, and on a few the name of the mint.



FIG. 229. JOHN BALIOL (Penny).

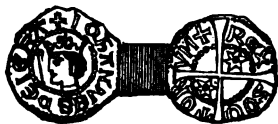


FIG. 230. JOHN BALIOL (Halfpenny).

The legend on the pennies (Fig. 229) is generally 'JOHANNES. DEI. GRA. REX. SCOTORUM.' On some it reads: "JOHANNES. DEI. GRA. CIVITAS. SANDRE., or "I. DI. GRA. SCOTORUM. REX. CIVITAS. SANDRE."

The legend on the halfpence (Fig. 230) reads: "JOHANNES. DEI. G. REX. SCOTORUM."

Robert Bruce (1306-1329).—The coinage of Robert I. seems to comprise

only pennies, halfpence, and farthings, no groats. His coins much resemble the coins struck by his predecessors, Alexander III. and John Baliol, and are distinguished from those of Robert II. by the legend. The latter reads on Robert I.'s coins: "REX. SCOTORUM" on the reverse, whilst on Robert



FIG. 231. ROBERT BRUCE (Penny).

II.'s coins the name of the place of the mintage is substituted.

The penny (Fig. 231) and farthing have mullets in all the angles of the cross, the halfpenny only in two.

David II. (1329-1371).—The silver coins of this king, although numerous,

present but one type; on the obverse of the groats and half groats a crowned head to the left with sceptre in front, enclosed in a treasure of six arches, surrounded by the king's names and titles; on the reverse a long cross with four mullets of five

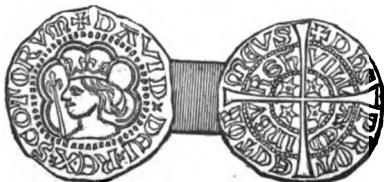


FIG. 232. DAVID II. (Penny).

points in the angles, the outer legend reading: "DNS. PROTECTOR MEUS, &c." and the name of the mint within an inner circle. The obverse of the pennies (Fig. 232), halfpence, and farthings shows the same head and sceptre, but without the treasure, and the legend in an abbreviated form, on the reverse the outer legend

is omitted, and on some the king's title (*Rex. Sootorum*) takes the place of the name of the mint (Fig. 233). There are besides many mint and privy marks, particularly on the larger coins, and the number of the arches of the tressure varies. Groats, half groats (Fig. 233), and pennies, and halfpence were struck at Edinburgh; Groats, half groats, and pennies at Aberdeen, no names of other mints having hitherto been discovered. One farthing bears the legend, "*MONETA REGIS. D.*" on the obverse, and "*AVID SCOTTOR*" on the reverse.

The first coinage seems to have taken place in 1347, the second in 1365.

The gold coins struck towards the end of David's reign were probably not intended for general circulation, but may be considered as patterns. They are a tolerable imitation of the

English noble, bearing on the obverse the king with a sword and shield, standing in a galley, and with the legend, "*DAVID DEI. GRA. REX. SCOTO RVM;*" on the reverse is a cross fleury in a tressure of eight points, ornamented with crowns, lions, &c., and the legend, "*IHE. AVTEM. TRANCIENS. P. MEDIVM. ILLORVM. IBAT.*" The three known specimens all differ from one another in the ornaments, and this fact gives further strength to the opinion that they were only intended as patterns.

*Robert II. (1371-1390).*—The silver coins of Robert II. resemble in type those of his predecessor David II., but with trefoils in the external angles of the tressure on all the groats and most of the half groats, and with a mullet or cross on the top of the sceptre. The letter B. behind the king's head is explained as the mint mark of Bonachius or Bonagio, of Florence, who was monneyer of Robert II. in 1364 and of Robert III. in 1393. Groats, half groats, and pennies were struck at Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee (Figs. 234 and 235), halfpence at Edinburgh and Roxburgh.

Two classes of gold coins are assigned to Robert II.

The St. Andrew has the arms of Scotland crowned, with the king's name and titles, "*ROBERTVS. DEI. GRACIA. REX. SCOT.,*" on the obverse,



FIG. 233. DAVID II. (Half Groat, Edinburgh).



FIG. 234. ROBERT II. (Groat, Dundee).



FIG. 235. ROBERT II. (Groat, Dundee).

and on the reverse is represented St. Andrew, with arms extended, between two fleurs-de-lis, and the legend, "DNS. PTECTOR. MEVS.," &c. (Fig. 236.)



FIG. 236. ROBERT II. (St. Andrew).

legend, "XPC. † REGNAT. XPC. VINCIT."

A rare variety of these lions has the arms of Scotland within a tressure.

*Robert III.* (1390-1405).—On the silver coins of this king, comprising groats, half groats, pennies, and halfpence, the head on the obverse is a close imitation of the English money, presenting a full face whilst the



FIG. 237. ROBERT III. (Groat, Edinburgh).

reverse exhibits a long cross with pellets in the angles (Fig. 237). Varieties occur in the number and arrangement of the leaves composing the tressure, and in the ornaments between the words of the legend.

The names of the following mints are met with on Robert III. coins: Edinburgh on all descriptions of coins, Aberdeen on all but halfpence, Perth on groats, half groats, and halfpence, Dunbarton and Roxburgh on groats.



FIG. 238. ROBERT III. (St. Andrew).



FIG. 239. ROBERT II. (Reverse of St. Andrew).

The gold coins struck during Robert III.'s reign comprised St. Andrews and half St. Andrews. There are two varieties of the St. Andrews, one having the cross on which the Saint is extended only within the inner circle (Fig. 238), the other having the cross extended to the edge (Fig. 239).

On the obverse of both the arms of Scotland are crowned. The legend on the obverse reads: "ROBERTVS. DEI. GRACIA. REX. SCOTORV.;" on the reverse: "XPC. REGNAT. XPC. VINCIT. XPC. IMPERAT."

The half St. Andrew wants the cross on the reverse, the arms and feet of the Saint extending beyond the inner circle.

On both St. Andrews and half St. Andrews many varieties are observable in the abbreviation of the legend and in the marks which separate the words of the legend.

Lindsay ascribes to Robert III. reign a penny of billon, with a full-faced king's bust, name, &c., on the obverse; and with a cross and pellets on the reverse, the latter bearing the legend: "VILLA. INNERNIS." (Inverness).

*James I.* (1406-1437).—The classing of the silver coins of the four Jameses presents many difficulties, and we give here the arrangement of Lindsay. According to him, the only silver coins of James I. hitherto discovered are groats, struck at Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Linlithgow, Perth, and Stirling, although it appears from an account dated July 18th, 1438, that a great number of silver pence and halfpence has been struck at Edinburgh in the years 1436 and 1437. The groats (Fig. 240) have on the obverse the king's head full faced and



FIG. 240. JAMES I. (Groat struck at Perth).

crowned, with a sceptre at the right, and in a few instances at the left side, within a tressure of seven or eight points, the legend reading: "JACOBUS DEI. TRACIA. REX. SCOTOR." On the reverse is a cross with three pellets and fleurs-de-lis in alternate angles, and the inscription in the outer circle: "DNS. PTECTOR. MS. x LIBATOR. M.;" in the inner circle "VILLA," and the name of the mint.

Varieties occur in the shape of the tressure, in the readings and abbreviations of the legends and in the small ornaments between the words and on the neck of the bust, which consist in crosses and fleurs-de-lis.

Two coinages of gold money are ascribed to James I., the first consisting of St. Andrews and half St. Andrews, the second of lions and half lions.

The St. Andrews have on the obverse the arms of Scotland crowned between two fleurs-de-lis, and the legend: "JACOBUS DEI. GRA. REX. SCOTTORUM." On the reverse St. Andrew, with nimbus, extended on a long cross between two crowned fleurs-de-lis and the legend: "XPC. REGNAT. XPC. VINCIT. XP."

On the half St. Andrew the arms of Scotland on the obverse are without

crown, and two crowns are substituted for the crowned fleurs-de-lis on the reverse.

The lions (Fig. 241) and half lions have on the obverse the arms of Scotland in a lozenge shield and the inscription: "JACOBUS. DEI. GRACIA. REX. SCO.," variously abbreviated; on the reverse, in an orle of six crescents embracing a quatrefoil and terminating in fleurs-de-lis, a St. Andrew's cross



FIG. 241. JAMES I. (Lion).

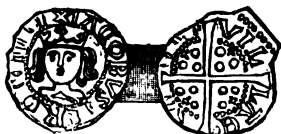


FIG. 242. JAMES I. (Halfpenny).

on the centre; the legend reads, with some variations, "SALVVM. FAC. POPV. LVM. TVVM."

The billon coins of the Jameses present several varieties, but it is difficult to attribute them to James I. and James II.

The halfpenny ascribed to James I. (Fig. 242) has on the obverse the king's head full faced and crowned, with the inscription, "JACOBVS. DEI. TRAINA;" on the reverse, a long cross with

pellets within the angles, and the legend: "VILLA. EDINBVRH."

A few varieties are found with the inscription differently abbreviated.

*James II.* (1438-1460).—The silver coins of this king consist of groats, half groats, and pennies, no smaller coins of this metal having been discovered yet.

Three coinages seem to have taken place.

The groats of the first coinage (1438 or before 1451) show on the obverse the king's head full face and crowned, with a sceptre at the right side;



FIG. 243. JAMES II. (Groat, second coinage.)

the bust unornamented, and not extending to the treasure of eight or nine points legend: "JACOBVS. DEI. GRACIA. REX SCO;" the Reverse, same as on James I. groats, the inscription reading:—"DNS. PTECTEOR. MS. LIBERATOR."

and "VILLA EDINBVRGH" in the inner circle.

No smaller coin than the groat has been found of this coinage.

The groats of the second coinage (1451) (Fig. 243) show on the

obverse a similar head, but no sceptre, within a tressure the number of points varying from seven to ten, generally terminating in trefoils or quartrefoils. Legend the same as in first coinage, with variations in abbreviating, and in the ornaments between the words. The reverse has a cross with a crown and three pellets in alternate angles, and the names of the mints, Aberdeen, Berwick, Edinburgh, Perth, Roxburgh, and Stirling, in the inner circle.

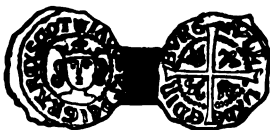


FIG. 244. JAMES II. (Penny, second coinage).

Half groats and pennies (Fig. 244) of this coinage are known, but they are very rare and of similar type to the groats.

The third coinage took place at Edinburgh between 1451 and the end of the reign, and differs from the second coinage chiefly by having the bust clothed.

The gold coins of James II. comprised *démies*, lozenge lions, and probably half lions of the same type, also two kinds of St. Andrews and half Andrews.

The lions are of similar type as those of James I., and the St. Andrew as well as the half St. Andrews of the first coinage differ but little from those of James I., but a second kind of St. Andrews, which are generally ascribed to James II., are entirely different from those struck under his predecessors. They have on the obverse the figure of St. Andrew to the right, bearing his cross in his hands, and the inscription: "JACOBVS. D. GRACIA. REX. SCO."



FIG. 245. JAMES II. (St. Andrew.)

On the reverse, the arms of Scotland crowned, between two fleurs-de-lis, surrounded by the inscription: "SALVVM FAC. POPVLVM TVV DOE."

The black pennies of James II.'s copper coinage were of the same obverse type as those of his predecessor, but they were greatly alloyed with copper, and had on the reverse a cross, with crown and fleurs-de-lis in alternate angles.

**James III. (1460-1488).**—Six coinages of silver coins took place during this reign. The general type of the obverse and reverse is the same as under James II.

The first coinage took place at Edinburgh, and consists of groats, pennies, and half pence. Cross and pellets on the reverse are its distinguishing features. The second coinage, consisting of groats (Borage groats), took likewise place at Edinburgh, and has on the reverse large



blunt-pointed mullets of six points, and pellets with annulets between them, Fig. 246.



FIG. 246. JAMES III. (Groat, second coinage).



FIG. 247. JAMES III. (Reverse of Groat, sixth coinage).

The third coinage, comprising groats and half groats, struck at Edinburgh and Berwick, and pennies struck at Edinburgh, has small mullets of six points on the reverse and no annulets between the pellets, and on some specimens the king's crown has five fleurs-de-lis.

The fourth coinage (1475), comprising groats, half groats, and pennies, all struck at Edinburgh, exhibits on the reverse mullets of five points in two of the angles, and pellets in the others. The half groats and pennies differ from the groats in having, the former only four fleurs-de-lis to the king's crown, and the latter three fleurs-de-lis with pearls in the intervals.

The fifth coinage, which probably took place in 1483, at Edinburgh, and only comprises groats, shows crowns and pellets on the reverse; and the sixth coinage (Fig. 247) is that with a crown and fleur-de-lis in opposite angles, and pellets connected by annulets in the others.



FIG. 248. JAMES III. (Unicorn).

The only gold coins struck in James III.'s reign were unicorns and half unicorns (Fig. 248). They bear on the obverse a unicorn with crown, supporting on his neck a shield with the arms

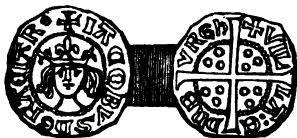


FIG. 249. JAMES III. (Penny).

of Scotland, to which is attached a chain and ring under the fore feet. The legend reads: "JACOBVS. DEI. GRACIA. REX. SCOTOVM." On the reverse is a cross fleury with a star of many waved points in the centre. The inscription "EXVRGAT. DEVS. DISSIPENT. INIMICI.

EIVS," as well as that on the obverse, is generally and variously abbreviated.

The pennies struck in the reign of James III. (Fig. 249) are very much of the same type as those of James II. The placks (Fig. 250) and half-placks, which probably were first struck by James III., have on the obverse the arms of Scotland, in a tressure of four leaves, with a crown at each side and another over, small trefoils in the angles of the shield; on the reverse an orle of four crescents, terminating in trefoils, a crown in each quarter, and a saltire in the centre. The usual legends, variously abbreviated.



FIG. 250. JAMES III. (Plack).

*James IV.* (1487-1514).—Five coinages of silver money seem to have taken place during the reign of James IV., comprising groats, half groats, and pennies.

The groats of the first coinage, of which only a few specimens are known, have on the obverse the king's head (full face), within a tressure of twelve points, terminating in trefoils and under the bust, with the usual inscription; on the reverse a cross with crowns and three pellets, and an annulet in alternate angles; legend: "DNS. PROTECTOR MEVORVM," and "VILLA. EDINBVRG" in the inner circle.

The second coinage, comprising groats (Fig. 251) and half groats, struck Edinburgh and Aberdeen, shows on the obverse the king's bust (three-quarter face) crowned, in a circle without tressure, and the same type on the reverse as before, with variations of the usual inscriptions on obverse and reverse.



FIG. 251. JAMES IV. (Groat, second coinage).

The third coinage of Edinburgh, half-groats, shows the king's bust, with an open crown of four fleurs-de-lis in a tressure of ten points terminating in trefoils and under the bust.

The fourth coinage, groats, half groats, and pennies, has on the obverse the king's bust in a tressure of nine points for groats, in a tressure of seven points for half groats (Fig. 252), and without tressure for pennies. The reverses all show a cross ouchy, with mullets of five points and pellets in alternate angles, and the legend runs, variously abbreviated: "SALVVM. FAC. POPVLV. TVV. D.," with "VILLA EDINBURG" on the inner circle.

The groats and half groats of the fifth coinage are very similar in size to those of the fourth coinage.



FIG. 252. JAMES IV. (Half Groat, fourth coinage).

The gold coinage of James IV. comprised unicorns, riders, half-riders, and quarter-riders, and St. Andrews, two-third St. Andrews, one-third St. Andrews, and a six-angel piece. The unicorns, although similar in size, differ from all those of James III., in having the numeral 4 attached to the king's

name. They are extremely rare.

The riders, &c., are of two different types. On the obverse of the



FIG. 253. JAMES IV. (Rider).

first type (Fig. 253) the king, with sword drawn, is riding to his left; and the reverse shows the arms of Scotland in the centre of a cross, with the inscription: SALVVM. FAC. POPVLVM. TVVM. DNE.

On the second type the arms of Scotland are on the obverse, and the king riding on the reverse, the legends remaining the same.

The St. Andrews, &c., differ from those of James II., principally in having the numeral IIII. attached to the king's name.

The six-angel piece, a pattern of which only one specimen is known, viz., the one in the British Museum, bears on the obverse the figure of the Archangel slaying the dragon, and, as legend, the king's name and title, with the numeral 4 attached; on the reverse is a ship with three masts, to the main of which is attached a shield bearing the arms of Scotland, with I. 4 above.

The placks of James IV. are of the same type as those of his predecessor, and most of them have the numeral 4 behind the name.

*James V. (1514-1542).*—Four different coinages in silver are ascribed to this king.

The groats of the first coinage bear on the obverse the king's bust, with open crown, and three-quarter face in a tressure of seven points, terminating in trefoils, the inscription reading: "JACOBVS. DEI. GRA. REX. SCOTORV." On the reverse is a foliated cross, with mullets of six points and thistle heads, in alternate angles, with the inscription: "VILLA, EDINBVRGH." Varieties are met with showing a differently abbreviated legend and alterations in the shape of the tressure (Fig. 254).

The second and most extensive coinage comprises groats and thirds of groats. The groats have on the obverse the king's bust, sideface, with single arched crown in a circle without treasure, and the inscription: "JACOBVS. 5. DEI. GRA. REX. SCOTOR." and on the reverse a Maltese cross, covered in the centre by the arms of Scotland. Inscription: "OPPIDV. EDINBVRGI" (Fig. 255). They are commonly called the



FIG. 254. JAMES V. (Reverse of Groat, first coinage).



FIG. 255. JAMES V. (Groat, second coinage).

Douglas groats, from the Earl of Douglas, Lord Chancellor and husband of the Queen Dowager, who, from 1525 to 1528, administered the affairs of the kingdom. These groats are all minted at Edinburgh, and present a great many minute varieties as to the legend, the jewels on the crown, and the privy marks they exhibit.

The thirds of groats are of a similar type.

The groats of the third coinage are of the same general type as those of the second coinage, but have on the obverse three points behind the head, and an annulet over the R in GRA.

In the groats of the fourth coinage the king wears a double arched crown, and there are no points behind the head or annulet over GRA. The inscription on the reverse reads: "VILLA EDINBVRGH."

The gold coinage of James V. comprises Ecus, Ryals, St. Andrews, Bonnet pieces, two-thirds of Bonnet pieces, and one-thirds of Bonnet pieces.

The first gold coins struck in this reign were the Ecus. They bear on the obverse the arms of Scotland, crowned between two St. Andrews crosses, and the inscription: "JACOBVS. 5. DEI. GRA. REX. SCOTOREVM." On the reverse, a cross fleury, with quartrefoil in the centre and a thistle head in each angle. Inscription: "CEVCIS. ARMA. SEQUAMVR."

The Ryals, which are exceedingly rare, and probably never were in circulation, have on the obverse the king's bust, with double arched crown, CK. behind, and the usual legend. On the reverse are the arms of Scotland on a cross patee, and the inscription: "VILLA. EDINBRVGH."

The St. Andrews are still rarer, and bear on the obverse the arms of Scotland crowned within a collar of thistle-heads, and S.S. with the inscription: "JACOBVS. 5. DEI. G. R. SCOTORV. 1539." On the reverse is a St. Andrew cross through a crown between I. and R., with a thistle head

above and a fleur-de-lis below. Inscription: "HONOR. REGIS. JVDICIVM. DILIGIT." (Fig. 256).

The Bonnet pieces are the finest and most beautifully executed coins of the Scottish series, and probably the work of Italian artists. They bear the dates 1539 and 1540, those of the latter date being the most numerous



FIG. 256. JAMES V. (Reverse of St. Andrew).



FIG. 257. JAMES V. (Bonnet piece).

(Fig. 257). They have on the obverse the king's bust with bonnet and collar of thistle-heads (without the collar 1540), and S. S. the inscription: "JACOBVS. 5. DEI. G. R. SCOTORV., 1539." On the reverse are the arms of Scotland, crowned on a cross fleury and the legend: "HONOR. REGIS. JVDICIVM. DILIGIT."

Of copper and billon coins, placks, half placks, and small billon pennies were struck during James V.'s reign.

The placks and half placks show on the obverse a thistle head crowned



FIG. 258. JAMES V. (Plack).

between I and S, with the king's name and title. On the reverse a St. Andrew's cross through a crown, between two fleurs-de-lis, and the inscription: "OPPIDVM. EDINBVRGI." (Fig. 258.)

The pennies have on the obverse the king's head, full faced, crowned, with name and titles. On the reverse a foliated cross, with trefoils in the angles, and the legend: "VILLA. EDINBVR."

*Mary* (1542-1567).—The silver coins of this queen form five distinct classes, which follow one another in chronological order. The first class, comprising testoons and half testoons, were struck before Mary's marriage with the Dauphin. There are three different types of those. The testoons of the first type, which seem to have passed for three shillings, bear on the obverse the queen's bust crowned within a double circle, and the inscription: "MARIA. DEI. GRA. R. SCOTORVM." and on the reverse the arms of Scotland, crowned between two mullets of five points, with the inscription: "DA. PACEM. DOMINE. 1553." (Fig. 259.)

The only specimen of a half testoon known has on the obverse the queen's

bust to the right, without a crown, and the legend: "MARIA. DEI. GRA. SCOTOR. REGINA." On the reverse, the arms of Scotland, crowned, between M.B., with the inscription: "IN. JVSTITIA. TVA. LIBERA, NOS. DNIE. 1553." (Fig. 260.)



FIG. 259. MARY (Testoon, first type).

FIG. 260. MARY (Reverse of Half Testoon).

The second type of testoons and half testoons bears on the obverse the initial "M" crowned between two thistle heads, also crowned, with the inscription: "MARIA. DEI. G. SCOTOR. REGINA. 1555." and on the reverse the arms of Scotland, not crowned, extending nearly to the edge, with the legend: "DILICT. DNI. COB. HVMIL. LE." (Fig. 261.)



FIG. 261. MARY (Testoon, second type).

The testoons and half testoons of the

third type, dated from 1556 to 1558, have on the obverse the arms of Scotland, crowned between M. R., and the inscription: "MARIA. DEI. G. SCOTOR. REGINA." (date). On the reverse a cross potent with a plain cross on each quarter, the legend reading: "IN. VIRTUTE. TVA. LIBER. ME." (date). Several coins of this class bear different dates in the obverse and reverse of the same coin.

The second class of Mary's silver coins, struck during her marriage with the Dauphin, comprises testoons and half testoons of different types.

The first type has on the obverse the arms of the Dauphin and those of Scotland on a cross potent, and the inscription: "FRAN. ET. MA. D. G. R. R. SCOTOR. D.D. VIEN."

On the reverse F.M. in cypher, crowned between two double barred crosses, and the legend: "FECIT. VTRAQVE. VNVM. 1558."

The second type has on the obverse the initial of Francis and Mary, in cypher, crowned between a dolphin and thistle-head, also crowned; on the reverse, in a square compartment, between two double barred crosses,

the legend: "IAM. NON. SVNT. DVO. SED. VNA. CARO." and the date.

The last silver coinage of Francis and Mary were the testoons and half testoons struck after Francis's accession to the crown of France. They have on the obverse the arms of France and Scotland, crowned between a cross and a saltire, with the inscription: "FRAN. ET. MA. D. G. R. R. FRANCO. SCOTOR B." (Fig. 262).

On the reverse F.M. in cypher, crowned, between a fleur-de-lis and a thistle-head, both crowned, with the legend: "VICIT. LEO. DE. TRIBV. JVDA. 1560."



FIG. 262. FRANCIS AND MARY (Testoon).

1562, the inscription reading "MARIA. DEI. GRA. SCOTORUM. REGINA." On the reverse are the arms of France half effaced by those of Scotland, crowned between M. M., both crowned, and the legend: "SALVVM. FAC. POPVLVM. TVVM. DOMINE." (Fig. 263.)



FIG. 263. MARY (Testoon).

twenty shilling piece, which was probably struck from an old die after Darnley's death.

A pattern for a thirty shilling piece bears on the obverse the busts of the king and queen face to face within a double circle and the date underneath. The inscription reads: "HENRICUS. &. MARIA. D. GRA. R. &. R. SCOTORVM."

On the reverse are the arms of Scotland crowned between two leaved thistles within a double circle, and the legend: "QVOS. DEVS. CON. JVNKIT. HOMO. NON. SEPARET."

The ryals, two-third and one-third of ryals, have on the obverse the arms of Scotland crowned between two leaved thistles and the inscription:

The third class of Mary's coins are those struck during her first widowhood, and comprising testoons and half testoons. They all bear on the obverse the queen's bust, and underneath on a small scroll the date 1561 or

These coins are very neatly executed and much sought for by collectors.

The fourth class comprises the coins struck during Mary's marriage with Henry Darnley. They bear the dates 1565 and 1566, and in one instance 1567 on a

"**MARIA. & HENRICUS. DEI. GRA. R. & R. SCOTORV.**" On the reverse is a palm tree crowned with a lizard creeping up its stem, and a scroll round the tree, inscribed "**DAT. GLORIA. VIRES.**" with the date underneath, and the legend: "**EXVRGAT. DEVS E. DISSIPENT. R. INIMICI. EI.**" (Fig. 264.)

The ryals, two-thirds and one-thirds of ryals, struck after Darnley's death, differ from those just described in bearing the queen name and title alone.

The gold coinage of Mary's reign comprises ecus, lions, half lions, ryals, half ryals, and crowns. They present many varieties in ornaments, but can be easily distinguished by the legends on the reverse. All the gold coins of this reign are more or less rare, especially the crowns.

The ecus bear on obverse the arms of Scotland, crowned between two mullets of five points, and the queen's name and title; on the reverse a cross fleury with a quartrefoil in the centre and a thistle-head in each angle. Inscription: "**CRVCIS. ARMA. SEQVA. MVR.**" (Fig. 265.)

The half crowns with the date 1543, which are extremely rare, have a similar obverse, and show on the reverse **M. R.** in cypher, crowned with an arched crown, and the legend: "**ECCE. ANCILLA. DOMINI.**"

The later lions all bear on the obverse the royal arms crowned with an open crown and the queen's name and title; on the reverse the words "**MARIA REGINA,**" or "**MARIA R.**" in cypher, crowned, with an arched crown. The legend reads "**DILIGITE. IUSTICIAM.,**" and the date is on most of them, 1553, and only on a few 1557. There are three varieties of them, one having the royal arms between **I** and **G.** the second between two cinquefoils, and the third between **M.** and **R.**

On the half lions of this coinage the cypher on the reverse contains only the initials **M. R.**

The ryals and half ryals are dated 1555, 1557, and 1558, and bear on the obverse the queen's portrait, with her name and title; on the reverse, the royal arms crowned with an arched crown and the legend: "**IUSTVS. FIDE. VIVIT.**"



FIG. 264. MARY (Reverse of Ryal).



FIG. 265. MARY (Reverse of Ecu).



No gold coins were struck during Mary's marriage with Francis, but during her widowhood crown pieces were coined in 1561. These bear on the obverse a shield, with the arms of France half effaced by those of Scotland and the queen's name and title, with the date; on the reverse four M.s crowned with a thistle between each and a star of eight points on the centre. The legend reads "EXVRGAT. DEVS. ET. DISCIPLINTEVE. INIMICI. 1561."

The copper coinage during Mary's reign comprises placks, half placks, pennies, hardheads, nonsunts, and bawbees.

The placks and half placks were struck at Edinburgh and Stirling. The placks have on the obverse a thistle-head crowned with an arched crown between M. and R. and the queen's titles; on the reverse a plain St. Andrew's cross through an open crown between two cinquefoils and the inscription "OPPIDUM EDINBURGH. or STIRLINGI." The half placks are of the same type, only the St. Andrew's cross on the reverse runs through an open crown.

There is another type of placks, dated 1557, which has on the obverse the arms of Scotland crowned between M. and R., and on the reverse an orle of four crescents, with a crown in each and a cross in the centre. Inscription: "SERVIO. ET. VSV. TERORE." They are frequently counter-marked with a heart and star—the badge of the Earl of Morton.

The billon pennies present on the obverse the queen's bust full faced, crowned with an open crown, with her name and titles; on the reverse a foliated cross with open crowns and cinquefoils on alternate angles, and the name of the mint.

Another type (Fig. 266) has on the obverse a cross potent, with small

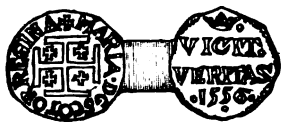


FIG. 266. MARY (Penny).



FIG. 267. MARY (Hardhead).

crosses in the angles; and on the reverse the inscription "VICIT. VERITAS. 1556." in the field, an open crown over.

The hardheads struck in 1558 show on the obverse the letter M., crowned in the field, and the queen's name and title; on the reverse a lion rampant crowned, with the legend: "VICIT. VERITAS. 1558." (Fig. 267.)

These coins were probably all struck by Mary previous to her marriage to the Dauphin.

The nonsunts, so called from a portion of the legend which occurs on them, have on the obverse F. M. in cypher crowned between a dolphin and a thistle-head, both crowned, with the inscription: "FRAN. ET. MA. D.

G. R. R. SCOTO. D. D. VIEN.," and on the reverse, on a large compartment, the legend: "IAM. NON. SVNT. DVO. SED. VNA. CARO.," a double cross on each side, a cross over, 1558 or 1559 under. (Fig. 268.)



The hardheads of this period have the cypher F. M. on the obverse. FIG. 268. FRANCIS AND MARY (Nonsunt).

The last coins in billon which appear of Francis and Mary are the large pieces called afterwards "bawbees," with the arms of France and Scotland on separate shields under a large crown on the obverse, the inscription reading "FRAN. ET. MARIA. REX. REGINA. FRANCOB. SCOT.," and on the reverse a cross formed of four flowers in bud, with stars of seven points waved and thistle-heads in alternate angles. Inscription: "SIT. NOMEN. DNI. BENEDICTVM. 1559." These coins are very rare.

No copper coins of a later date seem to have been struck in Mary's reign.

The silver coinage before the accession of James VI. to the English throne comprised: Sword dollars, two-thirds and one-thirds of dollars (equivalent to thirty shilling, twenty shilling, and ten shilling pieces), nobles, half nobles, and quarter nobles; thistle dollars, forty shilling, thirty shilling, twenty shilling, and ten shilling pieces; balance marks and half marks, five shilling, two shillings and sixpence, and twelve-penny pieces; thistle marks, with the subdivisions of half, quarter, one-eighth, and one-sixteenth of marks.

The James ryal, commonly called sword dollar, and its subdivisions present on the obverse the arms of Scotland, crowned, between I. R., both crowned, and the king's name and titles; on the reverse a sword erect between a hand at one side pointing to the value at the other, and the dates 1568, 69, 70, or 71, with the legend: "PRO. ME. SI. MEREOR. IN. ME." (Fig. 269).



FIG. 269. JAMES VI. (Reverse of Ryal).

The early nobles and half nobles have on the obverse the arms of Scotland, crowned, between "6 and 8," respectively between "8 and 4," and on the reverse an ornamented cross foliated (4) with a mullet of five points in the centre, a crown in the first and third quarters, and a thistle head in the others, with the legend: "SALVVM.

FAC. POPVLVM. TVVM. DNE.," with the dates 1572, 73, 74, or 77. (Fig. 270).



FIG. 270. JAMES VI. (Reverse of Noble).

The thistle dollars and the smaller coins of this class bear on the obverse the king's name and titles, with the arms of Scotland crowned, and on the reverse a large thistle, crowned, between I. R., and the legend: "NEMO. ME. IMPVNE. LACESSIT" with the date 1579 or 1581.

On the forty, thirty, twenty, and ten shilling pieces of 1582, 83, 84, for the first time in this reign, appears on the obverse the king's bust in armour, crowned, with a sword in the right hand, and the arms of Scotland, crowned, between I.R. at the top, and the value XL.S., XXX.S., XX.S., and X.S., at bottom, with the legend: "HONOR. REGIS. JVDI CIVM. DILIGIT.," and the dates 1582, 83, or 84. (Fig. 271.)



FIG. 271. JAMES VI. (Obverse of Thirty Shilling Piece).



FIG. 272. JAMES VI. (Reverse of Balance Mark).

The balance marks and half marks have on the obverse the arms of Scotland, crowned, between two thistleheads, and the dates 1591 or 1592; on the reverse a sword and balance, the legend reading: "HIS. DIFFERT. REGE. TYRANNVS." (Fig. 272).

The mark with bare head and its sub-denominations present on the obverse the king's name and title as usual, with the bust bare headed in armour; on the reverse a three thistle-head, crowned, with the dates from 1593 to 1601, and the legend: "NEMO. ME.IMPVNE. LACESSIT." (Fig. 273).

The last silver coins of James VI., struck before his accession to the English throne, comprise the thistle mark and its sub-divisions. They all bear the king's name and titles on the obverse, with the arms

of Scotland crowned, and on the reverse a leaved thistle crowned, and the legend: "REGEM. JOVA. PROTEGIT.," with dates 1601, 2, or 3, (Fig. 274).



FIG. 273. JAMES VI. (Reverse of Mark).



FIG. 274. JAMES VI. (Reverse of Thistle Mark).

The gold coinage of James VI. consists of thistle nobles, £20 pieces, nobles, lions, two-thirds and one-third of lions, hatpieces, riders and half riders, sword and sceptre pieces, and halves of them.

The thistle nobles are the only coins of this reign which bear no date, but which were probably struck soon after James VI.'s accession.

They have on the obverse the king's name and titles, and a ship with a flag at each end, one bearing the letter I., the other the figure 6, and on



FIG. 275. JAMES VI. (Thistle Noble).

the centre of the ship the arms of Scotland, crowned, with a thistle under. On the reverse two crowned sceptres are placed saltire ways in a large rose, with a large thistle in the centre, thistle-heads outside the rose, and four crowned lions within. The legend reads "FLORENT. SCEPT. PIIS. REGNA. HIS. JOVA. DAT. NVMERAT Q." (Fig. 275.)

There are several varieties of these gold pieces, the largest in the Scottish

series since the reign of David II. differing chiefly in the abbreviation of the legend on the reverse.

The pieces of the value of twenty pounds Scotch, dated 1575 and 1576, were probably only patterns for coins, and are exceedingly rare. They bear on the obverse the king's name and titles, and his bust crowned, with sword in right hand and olive branch in left, and an inscription in the exergue, reading "IN VTRVNQVE. PARATVS, 1575." or 1576. (Fig. 276). On the reverse are the arms of Scotland crowned, with the legend: "PARCERE. SVBIECTIS. &. DEBELLARE. SVPERBOS."



FIG. 276. JAMES VI. (Obverse of 200 Piece).



FIG. 277. JAMES VI. (Obverse Noble).

The nobles show on the obverse the king's bust, with bare head, and the usual inscription; on the reverse the arms of Scotland, crowned, between the date 15 and 80, and the legend: "EXVREGAT. DE. ET. DISSIP. INIMICI. EIVS." (Fig. 277.)

The lion and its sub-divisions have on the obverse a crowned lion sejant,



FIG. 278. JAMES VI. (Lion).

full face, with sword in right paw and sceptre in left, and the inscription: "POSTS & 100 PROA. INVICTA. MANENT. HEC." On the reverse are four crowned cyphers of I. R., and an S in the centre. The legend reads "DEV. JVDICIUM. TVVM. REGI. DA.,"

followed by the dates 1586, 87, or 88. (Fig. 278.)

The hatpieces, which were to pass for four pounds nine shillings, bear on the obverse the king's bust, with high crowned hat, thistle-head

behind, and name and titles ; on the reverse a lion sejant, gardant to his right, holding a sceptre erect, and over it a cloud, with the word "Jehovah" in Hebrew letters, the legend reading "TE. SOLVM. VEREOR.," followed by the dates 1591, 92, or 93. (Fig. 279.)



FIG. 279. JAMES VI. (Hatpiece).

The riders and half riders bear the dates 1594 98 97, or 1601, and on the obverse the king in armour with sword in his right hand, riding to his left, with name and titles ; on the reverse the arms of Scotland, crowned, with the legend : "SPERO MELIORA." (Fig. 280.)



FIG. 280. JAMES VI. (Obverse of Rider).



FIG. 281. JAMES VI. (Reverse Sword and Sceptre Piece).

The last gold coinage previous to the accession of James VI. to the English throne comprises the sword and sceptre pieces, which have, on the obverse the name and titles and the arms of Scotland, crowned ; on the reverse sword and sceptre in saltire, between two thistle-heads, a crown over, with the legend : "SALVS. POPVLI. SVPREMA. LEX.," with the dates 1601, 2, or 3. (Fig. 281.)

The billon and copper coinage of James VI. comprised placks, hard-heads, half hardheads, two-penny pieces, and pennies.

The billon groats or placks were struck in different degrees of fineness before and after 1584, and bear on the obverse the arms of Scotland,

crowned with the king's name and title, and on the reverse a crowned thistle, with the inscription: "OPPID. EDINB." (Fig. 282.)

The billon hardheads have on the obverse the initials "I.R.," crowned, and name and title; on the reverse either a lion rampant crowned, two points behind, or the arms of Scotland, crowned, with the legend: "VINCIT VERITAS."

The last coins struck in billon (1593) in the Scottish series are the placks, which bear on the obverse the king's name, numeral, and title, with two sceptres in saltire suppressed by a leaved thistle, and on the obverse a lozenge, with a thistle-head on each point, and the inscription: "OPPID. EDINB." (Fig. 283.)



FIG. 282. JAMES VI. (Reverse of Billon Plack).

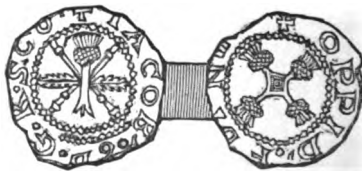


FIG. 283. JAMES VI. (Billon Plack, 1593).

In 1597 a coinage of pure copper was ordered and from this period no billon coins of any description were struck in Scotland.

These pieces were of two sizes, and passed for twopennies and one penny respectively. Both have on the obverse the king's bust bareheaded, and his name and title; on the reverse three thistle-heads and the inscription: "OPPIDVM. EDINBVRGI." (Fig. 284.)

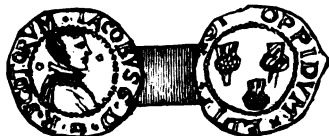


FIG. 284. JAMES VI. (Twopenny Piece).

With James VI. the coinage of Scotland as of a distinct kingdom may be said to terminate, and only copper money continued to be coined for the use of Scotland after the accession of James to the English throne until and including the reign of William III.

To this class belong the hardheads or bodles and half hardheads of James II., the turners and half turners of Charles I., the turners, half turners, bawbees, and bodles of Charles II., the bawbees and bodles of William and Mary, and the bawbees and bodles of William III.

The Anglo-Scotch copper coins of James II. have on the obverse a three headed thistle, and on the reverse a lion rampant crowned with the

king's name and titles divided on obverse and reverse; thus: "JACOBVS. D. G. MAG. BRIT." "FRAN. & HIB. REX."

In Charles I. copper coins only the king's name is changed.

In the copper coinage of Charles II., William and Mary's, and William III. Scottish the reverses are all the same—a leaved thistle with or without a crown and the inscription: "NEMO. ME. IMPVNE. LACESSET."

The turners and half turners of Charles II. have on the obverse the initials "C.R." crowned, and the legend: "CAR. D.G. SCOT. ANG. FRA. ET. HIB. R." variously abbreviated.

The bawbees of the same monarch have on the obverse the king's bust laureate to his right, name and titles; the bodles sword and sceptre in saltire under a crown.

The bawbees struck in the reign of William and Mary bear on the obverse the king's and queen's bust to their right, and the bodles "W.M." in cypher, crowned with an arched crown. The legend reads "GVL. ET. MAR. D.G. MAG. BR. ET. HIB. REX. ET. REGINA." on the bawbees, and without "GVI. ET. MAR." on the bodles.

The bawbees and bodles of William III. are similar to those of Charles II., and only differ by the reading of name and titles.





## ANCIENT IRISH COINS.

At what period money was first coined by the Irish kings is a disputed question, which mainly turns upon the meaning of the word "Airgead," whether it stands for money or only meant silver. A fact is, that no Irish coins, in the real sense of the word, have been yet discovered which can with any degree of probability be assigned to a period earlier than the arrival of the Danes; whilst Greek, Roman, and Carthaginian coins of a far more ancient era have been occasionally found in Ireland. As to the substitute for coined money the Irish could have had before the arrival of the Danes, Sir William Betham established the fact that rings of gold, silver, and brass passed as a circulating medium in Ireland. Those rings are frequently dug up there, and are all, with scarcely any exception, graduated according to troy weight, and represent different multiples of the halfpenny weight.

Much that has been stated about the coinage of the early Irish kings rests on historical suppositions or on interpretations of inscriptions, and the whole subject is still far from being thoroughly investigated. James Simon was the first who published a comprehensive essay on Irish coins in 1749, to which Snelling added a supplement in 1767. Both essays, illustrated with plates, were republished in 1810 in one volume. John Lindsay, in 1839, published "A View of the Coinage of Ireland from the Invasion of the Danes to the Reign of George IV.," in which he embodied the more recent discoveries. All these books on Irish coinage have become very scarce, and Ruding ignores the Hiberno Danish coinage altogether.

Of the principal hoards of Hiberno Danish coins, which Lindsay had an opportunity to examine, one was discovered near Limerick in 1833, then the large find made at Dunbrody Abbey, County Wexford, in 1837, and two parcels dug up in the same year, one at Ballytore, county Kildare, and another containing a large quantity of Bracteate money, on the lands of Curraghmore, near Castle Lyons, a few hundred yards from the place where the battle was fought by Lord Castlehaven. A large parcel of coins of Sithric III. and the Irish imitations of the coins of Ethelred, found at Clondalkin, county Dublin, as well as smaller finds at Donough Henry Parish, county Tyrone, and at Dunamase, Queen's County, came likewise under Lindsay's notice.

## COINS OF THE HIBERNO-DANISH AND IRISH KINGS OF DUBLIN.

The three branches of the Hiberno-Danish Princes, known as Kings of Dublin (853 to 1200), Kings of Waterford (851 to 1036), and Kings of Limerick (853 to 968), seem to have had separate mints. Their coins, with intelligible legends, for the greater part bear the names of Sithric and Ifars, Anlaf and Reginald; but the number of princes who have borne these names makes a chronological arrangement difficult.

The Danish princes of Dublin are generally considered as the supreme heads of all the Danes of Ireland, and their coins occur much more frequently than those of either Waterford or Limerick.

*Ifars I.* (850 to 870).—The first Danish Prince of Dublin was Anlaf I., but no authenticated coins of his have been found yet. The oldest Irish coin, which Lindsay attributes to Anlaf's brother, Ifars or Imar I., is represented in Fig. 285.

Ifar I. was at first (850 to 870) King of Limerick, but became, at the death of his brother (870), King of the Danes of all Ireland, and reigned two years.

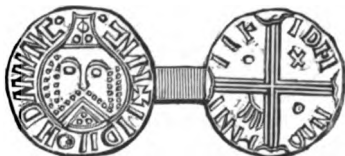


FIG. 285. COIN OF IFARS I.

*Anlaf IV.* (962).—From Ifars I., who died in 872, to Anlaf IV., who began to reign in 962, no coins have been identified with any degree of certainty; although it seems more than probable that several of the rude coins still extant were struck by the Danish kings of Dublin during the intervening period. The coin represented in Fig. 286, and formerly in the cabinet of the Dean of St. Patrick's, is supposed to have been struck by Anlaf IV.



FIG. 286. COIN OF ANLAF IV.

*Sithric III.* (989 to 993).—The coins of Sithric III. are far more numerous and better executed than those of any other Danish king in Ireland. They present four different types. The first and most common bears on the obverse the king's head with Irish helmet, his name and title as King of Dublin; on the reverse a long double cross with a pellet on each angle,



FIG. 287. COIN OF SITHRIC III.

the moneyer's name and place of mintage, generally DYFLI, and on others LVNI. RINI. EGMI. IERN.

The second type has on the obverse the king's head, bare with a sceptre; on the reverse a short double cross with the letters C R U X in the angles, and the name of various moneyers (Fig. 287).

The third type bears the king's head, with a perfect helmet, on the obverse, and a long double cross, with a hand in one quarter, on the reverse.

The fourth type has on the obverse the king's head, with a sort of cap; on the reverse a small cross, like that on the coin of Edward the Martyr and on some of those of Ethelred.

*Ifars II.* (993 to 994).—The coins of *Ifars II.* bear a strong resemblance to those of *Sithric III.* The obverse gives the king's head, name and title, and the reverse the long cross, with a rude figure, supposed to represent a hand in two quarters, the moneyer's name, and place of mintage. (Fig. 288).



FIG. 288. COIN OF IFARS II.

mark are ascribed to this king, on which a rude attempt at the words Onlaf and Difnlin appears (Fig. 289). They seem to have been struck about the time of Cnut, of whose reverses they present an imitation.



FIG. 289. COIN OF ANLAF V.

*Sithric IV.* (1034 to 1041).—Only one coin is known of this king, which exactly resembles in type the coins of Cnut.

*Anlaf VI.* (1041 to 1050).—Lindsay describes two coins from his own collection as belonging to this monarch. The type of one (Fig. 290) is exactly that of Svend Estrithson, King of Denmark, who began to reign in 1047.

On the second (Fig. 291), the reverse exhibits the triquetre, and on both the



FIG. 290. COIN OF ANLAF VI.



FIG. 291. COIN OF ANLAF VI.

legends are composed of those runes so common on the Danish coins minted in Ireland, and which consisted of a mixture of letters and strokes,

the latter supplying the place of asterisks, and denoting the place of a letter.

*Ifars III.* (1050 to 1054).—A coin of *Ifars III.* was found amongst a large hoard of silver coins dug up at Dunbrody Abbey, county Wexford, in 1837, consisting, besides Anglo-Saxon coins, of from 200 to 300 Hiberno-Danish coins of the eleventh century. The types on obverse and reverse are the same as on the coins of the Confessor, but the legend, "King *Ifars* of the Northmen of Dublin" on the obverse, leaves no doubt about its origin (Fig. 292).



FIG. 292. COIN OF IFARS III.



FIG. 293. COIN OF IFARS III.

The other coins, which have been appropriated to *Ifars III.* are in the King of Denmark's cabinet. Two bear on the obverse a helmeted head, with sceptre, and a short ornamental cross on the reverse (Fig. 293). The third has pellets and cross ornaments on obverse and reverse.

*Ecmargach* (about 1054 to 1064).—Of this king, the successor of *Ifars III.*, the Wexford hoard has furnished one coin, which in type of obverse and reverse is exactly copied from a coin of the Confessor, but has on the obverse an inscription, explained as the king's name and title.

*Regneld III.* (1125 to 1147).—The coins bearing the name of *Renden* or *Nenden* belong to one of the *Regnalds*, but to which of the three Dublin and the two Waterford kings of this name, it is difficult to decide. They are of the common Irish type, with the hand in two quarters of the cross on the reverse, and were most probably struck by *Regnald III.*

*Askel M'Torquil* (1159 to 1171).—The last coin, which with any degree of probability can be assigned to the Danish kings of Dublin, is the one represented in Fig. 294, and appropriated from its legend to *Asclor Askel M'Torquil*. This coin is remarkable for showing on the king's néok, and also on the reverse, what was formerly supposed to be a fibula, but which Sir W. Betham has proved to be a variety of the ring money.



FIG. 294. COIN OF ASKEL.

## COINS OF THE KINGS OF WATERFORD (853 TO 1036).

It seems very likely that many of the early Irish coins were struck by the Waterford kings, although there are no means to distinguish the same



FIG. 295. COIN OF REGNALD II., KING OF WATERFORD.

from those of the Dublin princes. Lindsay ascribes two coins published from the King of Denmark's cabinet to Regnald II. of Waterford, 1024—1036, in preference to the Regnalds of Dublin, who reigned 914, 980, and 1125 respectively, from their resemblance to other coins of the middle

of the 11th century. One of these coins we illustrate in Fig. 295.

## COINS OF THE KINGS OF LIMERICK (853 TO 968).

THE great number of Danish coins of a particular type and legend, being found in and about Limerick, according to Lindsay, is strong evidence that much money was coined there by the Danes. Many of these coins bear no legends capable of identifying them with any particular king and kingdom, but part of those ascribed to Ifars I. might have been struck between 853 and 870, when this prince was King of Limerick, and before he became King of the Danes of all Ireland, after the death of his brother Anlaf I. This conjecture receives much support from the circumstance that most of these coins are found in, and in the neighbourhood of, Limerick, and from the great number of them, which makes it probable that their coinage extended over more than the two years during which Anlaf was King of Dublin.

Another type, struck from various dies, and with legends presenting a remarkable degree of uniformity, of which a number was found near Limerick, in 1835 or 1836, is ascribed by Lindsay to Ifars II. of Limerick, who is said to have died in 940. These coins bear every appearance of having been struck about the middle of the 10th century.

Of the many unidentified Hiberno-Danish coins, one bears the usual Irish head, and from the legend has been assigned by Simon and Duane to Donald, a contemporary of Ethelred, but whether it belongs to Donald, King of Ireland, who reigned from 956 to 980, or to Donald Claen, King of Leinster, who was defeated in 983, by Melachlin, King of Ireland, remains an open question. On a coin in the collection of Mr. Dummer, the legend *Donaldus Rex Monagh* occurs. A second remarkable coin bears the legend "*Inifed Rex D.*," on the obverse, and

the reverse, from its resemblance to the *Pax* type of the Norman Williams, shows that it has been struck about the latter part of the 11th century, but no Irish king of such a name is known.

## COINS BEARING THE NAMES OF ETHELRED AND CNUȚ.

IRISH coins with the name of Ethelred, Cnut, Edred, and Edgar, and Dublin as the place of mintage, are not unfrequently met with. There is no evidence on record that any of those Anglo-Saxon kings possessed part of Ireland, and various conjectures have been offered as to how these coins came to be minted at Dublin. The most plausible amongst those conjectures seems to be that these coins were copies of contemporary English coins, minted by the Irish kings for circulation in their dominions.

## IRISH BRACTEATE COINS.

THE Bracteate money consists of cup-like silver coins with a type impressed only in the concave side. It seems to have taken its origin from a late kind of Byzantine base money, and was struck in the greatest quantity, and in several parts of Europe during the 12th century.

In November, 1837, a large hoard of Bracteate coins was dug up near Fermoy, containing thirteen varieties of type, of which we illustrate four in Fig. 296 to 299.



FIG. 296.

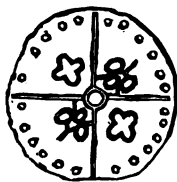


FIG. 297.

IRISH BRACTEATE COINS.

The probable period of their mintage seems to be the early part of the 13th century, and although the types are copied from English coins, commencing with William I. or II., and ending with John, or perhaps Henry III. Lindsay takes these Bracteates as genuine, and unquestionable specimens of the coins of the native Irish princes. At all events they were neither struck by the Danes, who at this time had long ceased to be rulers of Ireland, nor by the English, who had then a very different

coinage of their own, and never appear to have minted Bracteate coins in their own country.

Fig. 296 presents a long single cross, with a small square in the centre, and large Fleurs de Lis in the angles, and seems to have been copied from a type of Harold I., or some later coin.

Fig. 297 has a long single cross, with a trefoil or shamrock in each of two

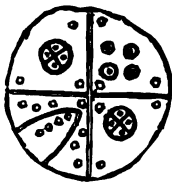


FIG. 298.



FIG. 299.

#### IRISH BRACTEATE COINS.

quarters, and a quatrefoil, perhaps intended for a rose, in the other two. This type seems partly taken from a coin of Henry I.

Fig. 298 bears in two quarters of a long single cross, a circle containing a cross with a pellet in each angle, in the third quarter four annulets, and on the fourth an ornament.

Fig. 299 resembles the Pax type of William II., and is the only one of those found at Fermoy which exhibits strokes round the margin.

The coins struck by the English in Ireland, commencing with those of John (1177), we described in the English series.



## ERRATA.

*Commonwealth.*—By an accident the following particulars of the Colonial Coins of the Commonwealth were omitted from their place on p. 80 :

During the Commonwealth silver money was coined in New England, consisting in shilling, six-pences, threepenny, two-penny, and penny pieces. All had on one side the American pine, with the inscription "Masathusets In.," and on the reverse, the date (1652) and the value in Roman numerals, with the inscription, "Newe England An Dom," or "New England. Ano." round about. (Fig. 300.)



FIG. 300. NEW ENGLAND SIXPENCE.

A shilling is stamped, on the obverse, with the group of the Good Samaritan, "Fac Simile" over it, and the inscription "Masathusets In." in the outer circle. No reverse.



FIG. 301. MARYLAND SHILLING.

About the same time Lord Baltimore, lord proprietor of Maryland, coined shillings, half shillings, and groats. All have on the obverse his own head bare in profile, with the legend, "Cæcilivs Dns Terræ Mariæ &Ct.," and his arms under the crown of his palatinate, with the value in Roman numerals, and the motto, "Crescite Et Multiplicamini." (Fig. 301.)



He also struck copper money for the use of that province. The penny is exactly similar to the silver coins in the obverse, but on



FIG. 302. MARYLAND PENNY.

the reverse it has his crest—two flags erected on a ducal coronet—with the inscription, “Denarium Terræ Mariæ.” (Fig. 302.)

Mr. Lincoln has kindly pointed out one or two slight errors in our illustrations.

- ✓ In Fig. 145, p. 72, the R is turned in the wrong direction.
- ✓ Fig. 151, p. 79, is of a half crown.

# Value of British Coins.

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## ENGLISH COINS.

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To assist coin collectors in their purchases, and to give to possessors of coins an idea of their value, we have compiled the following lists showing the average prices which English coins fetched at the principal sales during the last twenty years. We shall, in most cases, quote two figures: One for the coin in an indifferent state of preservation, and one for the same coin highly preserved. Where one price only is given, it represents the value of a specimen in fair condition. To these prices a reasonable addition has to be made as the profit of the dealer, and coins between the two limits of preservation have to be valued accordingly.

ABBREVIATIONS.—Obv., *obverse*; rev., *reverse*; m.m., *mint mark*.

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### EARLY GAULISH OR BRITISH.

#### GOLD.

Obv., male head to right; rev., the body of a horse with human head; £2 5s.

#### SILVER.

Obv., rude head to right; rev., horse; 7s.

Obv., rude head; rev., cross; 2s. 6d.

### ANCIENT BRITISH.

#### GOLD.

Obv., horse prancing to right, a wheel beneath; rev., an ear of barley, &c., convex, from the Whaddon Chase Find; 15s. to 20s.

Obv., similar to above; rev., horse's head, weapons, &c.; £1.

Cunobelina.—Obv., a horse, CUNO; rev., an ear of wheat, Cam (Camulodunum); £4 10s.

Obv., rude ornament; rev., a horse, VIRO; £2 to £3 3s.

**SILVER.**

From the Nunney Find ; 5s.

Silver of the Iceni ; 6s. 6d.

**COPPER.**

From the Channel Islands Find ; 2s. 6d.

**ANGLO SAXON.****STYCAS.**

Eænred and Ethelred ; 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.

Redulf ; 6s. to 7s. 6d.

Vigmund, Archbishop of York ; 4s.

**SCEATTÆ****SILVER.**

Type irregular square, letters, and ornaments ; 12s. 6d.

**CUTHRED.****SILVER.**

Penny.—Obv. bust to right, "CYDRED REX CANT;" rev., a small cross with a wedge in each angle, "EABA-MONETA" ; £5.

Penny.—Obv., bust ; rev., a cross crosslet within a circle ; £5.

Penny.—Obv., a cross with a pellet in each angle within a circle ; rev., a Triback ; £6 6s.

**EADMUND.****SILVER.**

Pennies.—Obv., EADMVND REX AN, rev. moneyer's name ; a cross with a pellet in each angle ; £1 11s. 6d.

**OFFA.****SILVER.**

Obv., bust OFFA REX ; rev., a cross with trefoil in each angle, enclosed within a circle ; £10.

Obv., similar to last ; rev., a circle formed by two coiled serpents, ALHMUN in the centre ; £10 10s.

Obv., OFFA REX, in two lines, an ornament above ; rev., EDELNOD, in two compartments ; £6 6s.

**BURGRED.****SILVER.**

Several varieties of legends ; 7s. 6d.

## COELNOTH.

## SILVER.

Obv., full face bust; rev., moneyer's name within a cross; £1 11s. 6d. to £2.

## PLEGMUND.

## SILVER.

Penny.—Obv., a small cross { PLEGMUND } in a circle; rev., moneyer's  
ARCHIE name in two lines; £6 6s.

## ST. PETER.

(Struck at York).

## SILVER.

Penny.—Rev., a small cross, "EBORACI," within a circle; 10s. to £1 10s.

## ST. EADMUNDS.

## SILVER.

(Struck at Bury St. Edmonds, about the time of Alfred the Great).

Penny.—5s. to 8s. 6d.

## ETHELWULF.

## SILVER.

Penny.—Without bust, CANT. in centre of circle on obv.; £1.

Penny.—Obv., rude head, rev., cross within a circle of rude mark; £1 5s.

Penny.—Obv., head to right, rev., moneyer's name within the arms and in the angles of a cross; 10s. 6d.

Penny.—Bust to left; rev., large fanciful A in centre, with moneyer's name (Biarnod); 15s.

## ETHELBEARHT.

## SILVER.

Penny.—Obv., head to right; rev., moneyer's name within a cross; 15s. to 30s.

## AELFRED.

## SILVER.

Pennies.—Common types; 20s.

Pennies (Canterbury).—£1 15s.

Pennies (Oxford).—£1 15s.

Penny.—With bust; rev., moneyer's name in three lines; £2 12s. 6d.

## EDWARD THE ELDER.

### SILVER.

Pennies.—Obv., a small cross; rev., moneyer's name in two lines; 6s. to 10s. 6d.

## AETHELSTAN.

### SILVER.

Penny.—Obv., small cross within a circle; rev., moneyer's name in two lines, very rough work; 6s. to 10s.

Pennies.—Obv., as above; rev., moneyer's name in a circle, a cross in the centre; 10s. to 12s. 6d.

Pennies.—Obv., nine pellets within a circle; rev., similar to last; 12s.

Pennies.—Different types; 7s. to 12s.

Penny.—With bust, struck at Norwich; 12s. to £2 5s.

## EADMUND.

### SILVER.

Penny.—Obv., small cross; rev., moneyer's name in two lines; 10s. to 21s.

Penny.—Obv., bust to right; rev., small cross, moneyer's name in a circle; £2 2s.

## EADRED.

### SILVER.

Penny.—Obv., small cross; rev., moneyer's name in two lines; 3s. to 7s.

## EDWARD II. THE MARTYR.

### SILVER.

Penny.—Obv., head; rev., a small cross, Stamford mint; £2 10s. to £3 10s.

## EADWIG.

### SILVER.

Penny.—Obv., small cross; rev., moneyer's name in two lines; 20s. to £1 10s.

Penny.—Southampton mint.

Penny.—York mint; £2.

## EADGAR.

## SILVER.

Pennies.—Obv., small cross ; rev., moneyer's name in two lines ; 5s. to 12s.

## AETHELRED II.

## SILVER.

Pennies.—Various types, CRUX ; 5s. to 6s.

Hand of Providence type ; 3s. to 7s.

Small cross within inner circle ; 6s.

Irish type ; 2s. 6d. to 6s.

Other types, voided cross and small cross, helmet bust ; 6s. to 10s.

## CNUT.

## SILVER.

Pennies.—Varieties ; 5s. to 7s. 6d.

## HAROLD I.

## SILVER.

Penny.—Obv., crowned bust to left, with sceptre ; rev., cross, with ornaments in the quarters ; 8s.

## EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.

## SILVER.

Penny.—London mint ; 7s. to 20s.

Pennies.—Many varieties of busts and reverses ; 5s. to 7s.

Halfpenny.—5s. to 10s. 6d.

## HAROLD II.

## SILVER.

Pennies.—Bust to left, with sceptre ; £1 1s.

## WILLIAM I.

## SILVER.

Penny.—Front face with sceptre to the right ; £1 5s.

Penny.—Profile to left ; rev., cross fleury ; 10s. 6d. to 15s.

Penny.—Bonnet type ; 10s. to 15s.

Penny.—Canopy type ; 15s.

Penny.—Front face with two sceptres ; 3s. 6d. to 20s.

Penny.—Rev., cross within quatrefoil ; 10s. 6d.

Penny.—Front face with sword; rev., cross with flowers in the angles; 15s.

Pennies.—Various ordinary types; 1s. to 2s. 6d.

## WILLIAM II.

### SILVER.

Pennies.—Front face, star at each side. Thetford mint; £1 10s.; Lincoln mint; £1 10s.; Tamworth mint; £1 15s.

## HENRY I.

### SILVER.

Penny.—Full face between two annulets; rev., cross fleury, with conical ornaments in the angles; £4 10s.

Penny.—Quarter face to left, with sceptre; rev., tressure upon a cross fleury, a pellet in each angle. Winchester mint; 20s.

## STEPHEN.

### SILVER.

Pennies.—5s. to 15s.

## HENRY II.

### SILVER.

Pennies.—In the usual badly struck state; 3s. 6d.

## RICHARD I.

### SILVER.

Penny.—“Poitou”; 5s.

Penny.—Aquitaine; 1s. 6d. to 2s.

## JOHN.

### SILVER.

Penny (Dublin).—2s. 6d. to 5s.

Penny and Halfpenny.—The two; 10s.

Penny (Limerick).—5s.

Halfpenny (Dublin).—2s. 6d. to 5s.

## HENRY III.

### SILVER.

Pennies.—Short cross; 1s. 6d.

Penny (Dublin).—Bust within triangle; 3s. 6d.

## EDWARD I.

### SILVER.

Pattern Groat.—CIVI. LONDONIA; 12s. 6d. to £5.

- Penny (Dublin).—Bust within triangle ; 1s. to 2s. 6d.  
 Penny (Waterford).—Bust within triangle ; 5s.  
 Penny, Halfpenny, and Farthing (London).—A good set ; 4s. 6d.  
 Halfpenny (London).—1s. 6d. to 2s.  
 Farthings (London).—1s. 6d.  
 Farthing (Dublin).—5s.  
 Pennies (Various mints).—1s. 6d.

## EDWARD II.

## SILVER.

- Pennies (London and Canterbury).—1s.

## EDWARD III.

## GOLD.

- Noble (Calais Mint).—C in centre of rev. ; £2 10s.  
 Noble.—Legend ending AQVIT ; £2.  
 Noble.—£1 to £1 15s.  
 Half Noble.—£1 1s.  
 Quarter Noble.—8s. to 12s.  
 Noble (half and quarter).—A fine set ; £3 10s.

## ANGLO-GALLIC COINS.

## GOLD.

- Écu.—King enthroned ; £2 2s. to £2 15s.  
 Guiennois.—The King standing beneath a portico ; £2 15s.  
 Leopard.—£2 15s.

## SILVER.

- Groats (London and York).—1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.  
 Groat, Half Groat, and Penny (London).—6s.  
 Half Groat (London).—2s. 6d.  
 Half Groat (York).—1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.

## EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE.

## GOLD.

- Pavilion.—The Prince under a highly ornamented canopy ; £2 15s. to £3 3s.

## SILVER.

- Hardit.—Half length figure, front face ; 2s. to 4s. 6d.

## RICHARD II.

## GOLD.

- Noble.—£2 15s.  
 Quarter Noble.—15s.

## SILVER.

- Groat (London).—7s. to 10s.  
 Halfpenny (London).—4s.



## HENRY IV. V. AND VI.

## GOLD.

Nobles.—25s. to £2.

Half Nobles.—30s.

Quarter Nobles.—10s. to 30s.

Angel (Henry VI.).—£1 1s. to £3 10s.

## SILVER.

Groats (Calais).—2s. to 3s.

Groats (London).—2s. 6d.

Half Groats (Calais).—1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.

Halfpenny (London).—3s.

*Anglo-Gallic.*

Gros blanc.—3s. 6d.

## EDWARD IV.

## GOLD.

Noble.—£1 10s. to £2.

Noble (Bristol mint).—B beneath the Ship; £2 10s.

Half Noble.—£1.

Quarter Noble.—15s.

Angel.—18s. to £1 10s.

Half Angel.—£1.

## SILVER.

Groats (London).—Fine, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.

Groats (Bristol).—3s. to 5s.

Groats (Coventry, Norwich, and York).—5s.

## RICHARD III.

## GOLD.

Angel.—mm on both sides boar's head; £6 6s.

## SILVER.

Groats (London).—mm; Boar's head; £1 10s. mm; Rose and Sun united; 7s. 6d. to 20s. Ordinary types; 6s. to 10s.

## HENRY VII.

## GOLD.

Sovereign.—Rev., arms in centre of full blown rose; £6 to £10.

Angel.—£1 1s. to £1 5s.

Half Angel.—£1 5s.

## SILVER.

Half Groats (York and Canterbury).—Profile type; 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.

## HENRY VIII.

## GOLD.

George Noble.—St. George slaying the dragon; £6 6s. to £20.

Half Sovereign.—£1 to £2 10s.

Sovereign of the 18th year.—Rev., Royal Arms in the centre of an expanded rose; £4 10s. to £5 5s.

Quarter Sovereign or Crown.—H K on each side of the rose; 15s. to £1.

Quarter Sovereign.—H I on each side of the rose; £1 10s.

Eighth of a Sovereign or Half Crown.—H K; 12s. to £1 1s.

Angel.—18s. to £1 1s.

Quarter Angel.—10s.

Sovereign Penny.—The king seated; rev., CIVITAS DURHAM, the Royal Arms, C D at the sides; £1.

**SILVER.**

Testoon.—Fine silver; 10s. to 20s.

Groat.—First coinage, with Henry VII.'s portrait; 2s. to 2s. 6d.

Groat.—Second coinage, side face; 2s.

Groat.—Third coinage, nearly front face, POSUI, &c.; 1s. 6d.

Groats.—Full face; 2s.

Groat.—In fine silver of the base coinage; 4s. 6d.

Half Groat (York).—T W (Wolsey); 2s. 6d.

Half Groat (York).—E L (Lee); 2s. 6d.

Half Groat (Canterbury).—W A (Wareham); 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.

Penny.—2s.

*Anglo-Gallic.*

Tournay Groat.—£1 15s. to £2 10s.

*Irish.*

Groat.—Rev., harp; 1s. 6d.

Groats.—H K, H T, H A, the set of three; 6s. 6d.

Threepence (Dublin).—2s. 6d.

Half Groat.—H K, H T; each 2s.

## EDWARD VI.

**GOLD.**

Sovereign.—Third year; £5.

Sovereign.—Sixth year, bust in armour; £2 10s. to £5 5s.

Half Sovereign.—Sixth year, bust in armour; £1 10s.

Half Sovereign.—Third year, bare head; £1 8s. to £2 5s.

Half Sovereign.—Third year, crowned bust; £1 10s.

Quarter Sovereign.—Third year, crowned bust; 15s. to £3 3s.

Eighth of Sovereign.—Third year, crowned bust; £4 10s.

(First coinage debased.)

**SILVER.**

Testoon.—Side face, M.M.Y, 1549; 2s. 6d. to £1 10s.

Testoon.—As last, but countermarked with a portcullis on obverse; £1 10s.

Testoon.—Side face, mm. Marttel; 12s.

Groat.—Side face; 2s. 6d. to 6s.

Penny.—Side face; 3s.

(*Second coinage fine.*)

Crown.—10s. to £1 10s.

Half Crown.—18s. to £1 10s.; horse galloping, 8s. to £1 15s.; horse walking; 17s. to £1 5s.

Shilling.—Full face; 2s. to 8s.

Sixpence.—3s. to 8s.

Sixpence.—Rev., CIVITAS EBORAC; 15s.

Threepence.—3s. to 10s.

Rose Penny (London).—4s. to 15s.

Rose Penny (York).—3s. 6d.

*Pattern.*

Sixpence.—Obs., bare head to right; rev., a full blown rose upon a stalk crowned; £4 4s.

## MARY.

**GOLD.**

Sovereign.—1553; £3 10s. to £5.

Angel.—£1 11s. 6d. to £3 10s.

**SILVER.**

Groat.—2s. to 12s. 6d.

Penny.—Crowned bust; £3.

*Irish.*

Testoon.—6s.

## PHILLIP AND MARY.

**GOLD.**

Angel.—£4.

**SILVER.**

Shilling.—1554; 7s. 6d. to £1 15s.

Shilling.—without date; 5s. to £1 8s.

Sixpence.—1557; 8s. 6d. to £1 1s.

Rose Penny.—1s.

*Irish.*

Shilling.—Base silver, 1555; 5s.

Sixpence.—Base silver, 1557; 2s. to 3s. 6d.

## ELIZABETH.

**GOLD.—Hammered.**

Rose Royal.—£3 10s. to £4.

Profile Sovereign.—£2 10s.

Half Sovereign.—Large bust ; £1 10s. to £4.

Quarter Sovereign.—14s.

Angel.—17s. 6d. to £1 1s.

Half Angel.—15s.

Quarter Angel.—8s.

*Milled.*

Half Sovereign.—With engrained edge ; £3 10s. to £4 4s.

Half Sovereign.—Plain edge ; £1 5s. to £3 3s.

Quarter Sovereign.—Plain edge ; £3 to £4.

Eighth of a Sovereign.—£3.

**SILVER.**—*Hammered.*

Crowns.—10s. to £2 10s.

Half Crowns.—7s. to £1 10s.

Shilling.—2s. to 5s.

Sixpence.—1s. to 3s.

Groat.—2s.

Threepence.—1s. to 2s.

Threepence, Twopence, Penny, and Halfpenny.—The set 5s.

Twopence.—1s. 6d.

Three Halfpence.—3s.

Penny.—Fine ; 1s. 6d.

Halfpenny.—3s. 6d.

Three-farthing piece.—7s. 6d.

*Milled.*

Shilling.—5s. to £1.

Sixpence.—1s. to 3s. 6d.

Threepence.—10s.

*Irish.*

Shilling.—Fine silver, with portrait ; rev., three harps upon a shield ; 3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.

Groat.—3s.

Shilling and Sixpence.—With portrait, base silver ; the two 6s. 6d.

Shilling, Sixpence, and Groat.—Base silver, with arms ; the three 7s. 6d.

*Colonial.*

Portoullis Half Crown.—£3 15s. to £5.

Portoullis Shilling.—£1 10s. to £4.

Portoullis Sixpence.—£3 3s. to £4.

*Patterns.*

Shilling.—m m. Key ; 15s.

Sixpence.—Rev. ; AFFLICTORVM CONSERVATRIX, 1601 ; 3s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. ; obv., a rose crowned, "ROSA SINE SPINA," rev., shield with St. George's Cross, PRO-REGE LEGET GRECE ; £1 10s. to £2.

The pledge of a Penny.—1601 ; £1 10s. to £2 10s.

Halfpenny.—Obv., name in monogram beneath a crown; rev., a portcullis, 1601; £1 10s. to £2 10s.

**POWTER**—*Patterns and Proofs.*

Portcullis Sixpence.—Impression in pewter; £1 1s.

Pattern.—Probably for a penny; obv., full face bust, ET-ANGLIÆ GLOBIÆ; rev., a phoenix rising from the flames; 8s. 6d.

**COFFEE**—*Pattern.*

Obv., full faced bust, AFFLICTORVM CONSERVATRIX, 1601; rev., monogram beneath a crown; £3.

*Irish.*

Penny.—1602; 1s.

## JAMES I.

**GOLD.**

Noble.—King in a ship; £12.

Sovereign.—Bust in armour; £2 10s.

Half Sovereign.—15s. to £1.

Eighth of a Sovereign.—9s.

Rose Royal, King enthroned.—£3 10s. to £5.

Thirty Shilling Piece.—£4 to £5 5s.

Fifteen Shilling Piece.—Lion passant; £6.

Laurel.—£2.

Half Laurel.—£1 1s.

Quarter Laurel.—8s. 6d. to 10s.

Angel.—£3 3s.

*Scotch, as JAMES VI.*

Thistle Noble.—£4 5s.

Rider, 1599.—£1 10s. to £3 10s.

Sword and Sceptre piece, 1602.—£1 2s. to £1 15s.

Thistle Crown.—I.R. on thistle side; 8s. 6d.

**SILVER.**

Crown.—First coinage mm. thistle EXURGAT; £1 5s. to £1 10s.

Crown.—Second coinage, QVÆ DEVS, mm. fleur-de-lys; 16s. to £1 5s.

Crown.—Second coinage, mm. thistle; 15s.

Half Crown.—First coinage, EXURGAT, mm. thistle, a rose and crown on the housings; £10.

Half Crown.—Second coinage, QVÆ DEVS, mm., thistle; 10s.

Half Crown.—5s. 6d.

Shilling.—Second coinage, mm. lis; 10s.

Shillings.—Different mm.; 2s.

Sixpences.—1s. to 1s. 6d.

*Irish.*

Shilling.—2s. 6d. to 4s.

Sixpence.—2s.

*Scotch, AS JAMES VI.*

Sword dollar.—1570; £1.

Two-thirds of Sword Dollar.—15s.

Noble.—5s.

X X Shilling piece.—Crowned bust; 7s. 6d.

X Shilling piece.—Crowned bust; 5s.

Merk and Half Merk.—Bare head; the two 15s.

Half Merk.—Bare head, fine; 2s. 6d.

Thistle Merk; 2s. to 3s.

Thistle Merk, half and quarter, 1601; 7s. 6d.

Thistle Merk, half, quarter, and eighth.—The latter the set; 9s.

Rose and Thistle Penny.—1s.

Sword and Sceptre piece.—1611; impression in silver; 4s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.

*Patterns.*

Penny or Halfpenny.—Obv. I.R. crowned, a rose and thistle at the sides; rev., portcullis crowned; £1 10s. to £3 5s.

Sovereign.—Profile type in silver; £1 to £1 15s.

## CHARLES I.

*GOLD.—Tower Mint.*

Sovereign.—mm. rose; £1 15s. to £2.

Sovereign.—mm. heart; £2 10s.

Half Sovereign.—18s.

Quarter Sovereign.—Different types; 8s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.

Angel.—16s. to 30s.

*Briot.*

Sovereign.—mm. anemone and small B; £3 3s.

Half Sovereign.—As above; £3 10s.

*Oxford Mint.*

Three pound piece.—1682; The king holding a sword with both hands; £6 6s.

Three pound piece.—1643; obv., large bust, sword in right hand, branch in left; rev., the declaration in three lines on a ribbon; £5 10s. to £6.

Three pound piece.—1644; rev., OXON, below the declaration; £7 10s. to £8.

Sovereign.—1643; £3 3s.

*Scotch.*

Briot's Sovereign.—£2 10s. to £4 4s.

Briot's Eighth of Sovereign.—£4 4s.

*SILVER.—Tower Mint.*

Crown.—mm. lis, first coinage; £1 5s.

Crown.—mm. harp; 18s. to 30s.

Crowns.—Various different mint marks; 8s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.

Half Crown.—mm. lis, first coinage; 3s. 6d. to 15s.

Half Crowns.—Different mm.; 3s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.

Shillings, bust with high ruff.—Rev., oval shield, CR above; mm. rose; 3s. 6d. to 7s.

Shilling.—mm. harp; rev., oval shield; CR at sides; 10s. 6d.

Shilling.—mm. star; square shaped shield; 10s. 6d.

Shilling.—mm. tun; 10s.

Shilling.—a fish in the field before the bust; rev. oval shield; 7s. to 15s.

Shillings.—Different mm.; 2s. to 7s.

Sixpence.—mm. star; 6s.

Sixpence.—mm. bell, oval shield; 5s. 6d.

Sixpence.—Different mm.; 1s. 6d. to 2s.

Half Groat.—mm. lis.; 3s.

Rose Penny.—1s.

Halfpenny.—1s. 6d.

#### *Briot.*

Crown.—Both varieties, oval and square shield; £1 10s.

Half Crown.—mm. \* v.f; 6s. 6d. to £1 5s.

Half Crown.—mm. anchor; £1 6s. to £1 10s.

Shilling.—Varieties; 2s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.

Sixpence.—Varieties, \* v.f.; 5s. to 8s. 6d.

#### *Oxford Mint.*

Half pound piece.—1642; 30s. to £2 10s.

Half pound piece.—1643; no arms, only a line below the horse; £2 10s.

Half pound piece.—1643; £1 15s.

Crown.—1642; £1 1s. to £2 10s.

Half Crowns.—different dates; 3s. 6d. to 6s.

Shillings.—1644; OX.; 2s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.

Sixpence.—1643; 3s. 6d. to 6s.

Groat.—1646; 5s. to 7s.

Threepence.—1646; 2s. to 5s.

#### *York Mint.*

Half Crown.—No name of mint; obv., small figure of the king on horseback, to left; rev., round garnished shield, mm. Lion; £3 10s. to £3.

Half Crown.—Almost similar to last, but with a line beneath the horse; £2 2s. to £3.

Half Crown.—mm. Lion, "EBOR" beneath the horse, lion's claws at the sides of a large oval shield; 9s. to 20s.

Half Crown.—C. R. at the sides of a small oval shield; 16s. 6d. to 21s.

Shillings.—Oval and square shields "EBOR" below; 2s. to 10s. 6d.

Sixpence.—Oval shield, C R at the sides ; 3s. to 5s.

Threepence.—Uncertain mint ; mm., lis, oval shield ; 3s.

Threepence.—mm. Lion square shield, "EBOR" above ; 2s. 6d. to 5s.

*Scotch.*

Crown.—By Briot ; mm., thistle ; £1 10s.

Half Crown.—By Briot ; mm., anemone and small B on obv., and on rev., mm., thistle, square shield of arms ; £1 to £1 5s.

Half Crown.—By Briot ; mm., thistle ; fine ; 4s. to £1.

Shilling.—By Briot ; mm., thistle ; 2s. 6d. to £1.

Shilling.—By Briot ; large head, fine ; 2s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.

*Patterns.*

Oxford Crown.—With a view of the city below the horse ; 10s. to £1 5s.

Briot's Half Crown. — 1628 ; obv., O — REX DA FACILEM CVRSVM, king riding to left ; rev., ATQVE AVDACIBVS ANNUE COEPTIS, oval shield of arms crowned dividing the date. The artist's name in very minute letters, which should be beneath the horse's feet, has been erased ; 12s. to £4 4s.

Briot's Half Crown.—Obv., crowned bust to left ; rev., the Prince of Wales mounted, plume behind ILLVST. CAROLVS PRINCEPS WALLIAE ; £4 4s.

Shilling or Broad.—Obv., bare head ; rev., FLORENT CONCORDIA REGNA ; oval shield crowned ; 10s. to 12s. 6d.

Shilling.—By Rawlings ; obv., bare head ; rev., a scrawl and olive branch ; IN VTRVM QVE PARATVS, 1643 ; 15s. to £18 17s. 5d.

Half Groat.—By Briot. Rev., FIDEI DEFENSOR, two C's inter-linked beneath a crown ; 2s. 6d. to 7s.

Half Groat.—By Briot ; obv., bare head ; rev. REGIT VIVVS. VTROQVE, a sceptre and trident crossed ; £1 5s. to £1 11s. 6d.

Half Groat.—By Briot ; rev., a rose beneath a crown, CR at the sides, and small B below ; rev., a thistle beneath a crown, CR, date 1640 below ; £1 11s. 6d.

Half Groat.—By Briot ; obv., bareheaded bust to right ; rev., a radiated rose, FLOREBIT IN EVVM ; £1 11s. 6d.

St. Patrik Halfpenny.—Silver proof ; rev., QUIESCAT PLEBS ; 8s. 6d.

*SINGE MONEY.—Carlisle.*

Shilling.—Round ; obv., a large crown, GR. XII. within a dotted border ; rev., OBS. CARL. 1645 ; £4 10s.

*Cork.*

Shilling.—1647 ; £3 10s.

Sixpence.—1647 ; 25s. to 30s.

*Chester.*

Half Crown.—CHST. beneath the horse ; £2.

*Exeter.*

Crown, 1644.—8s. to £1.



Crown.—mm. rose ; 8s. 6d. to £1 5s.

Half Crown.—3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.

Half Crown.—1644 ; mm. rose ; 10s.

Sixpence.—1644 ; mm. rose ; 5s.

Sixpence, Groat, and Threepence.—1644 ; mm. rose ; the three 15s. to £1.

Groat.—1644 ; mm. rose ; 5s. to 6s.

Threepence.—1644 ; mm. rose ; 6s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.

*Oxford.*

Pound piece.—1642 ; rude execution ; £5 5s.

Pound piece.—1643 ; the king riding over trophies ; very rare and fine ; £8 to £10 10s.

*Aberystwith.*

Shilling.—Rev. ; plumes above oval shield mm. open book ; 8s. 6d. to 10s.

Groat.—1s. to 6s. 6d.

Groat, Threepence, Half Groat, and Penny.—15s. to £1 the set.

Threepence.—2s. 6d. to 5s.

Half Groat.—Rev., large plume in the field ; 2s. 6d. to 5s.

*Bristol.*

Half Crown.—Oxford type, B beneath the horse, on obv., and below the date on rev. ; 10s.

Shilling.—Oxford type, 1644 ; mm. a plume and B ; 5s.

Sixpence.—Oxford type ; 5s. 6d. to 10s.

*Scarborough.*

Two Shilling Piece.—Oval shape, made from the bowl of a spoon ; obv., a castle with two towers ; beneath II., a leopard's head crowned ; rev., plain ; £4 15s.

*Ormond.*

Crown, Half Crown, Shilling, Sixpence, Groat, and Threepence.—£2 5s. the set.

Crown.—12s. to £4 4s.

Half Crown.—£1 to £3.

Half Crown, Shilling, and Sixpence.—The three 20s.

Shilling.—5s. 6d.

Sixpence.—2s. 6d. to 7s.

Groat.—Fine ; 4s.

Groat and Half Groat.—The two ; 7s.

*Inchiquin.*

Crown.—19dwt. 8gr. on each side ; £3 10s.

*Newark.*

Half Crown.—1646 ; 10s. to 15s.

Shilling.—1645 ; 6s. to 15s.

Ninepence.—1646 ; 6s. to 15s.

Sixpence.—1646 ; 7s. to 20s.

Half Crown, Shilling, Ninepence, and Sixpence.—Set ; £3.

**BRASS.—Pattern.**

By Rawlins.—Obv., laureated bust; rev., scroll and olive branch crossed, IN VTEVM QVE PARATVS, 1643; 7s. 6d.

**PEWTER.—Pattern.**

Impression of the rare "Oxford crown," with view of city beneath the horse; 10s. 6d.

**COPPER.—Irish.**

St. Patrick Farthing, or rather Halfpenny.—Rev., QVIESCAT PLEBS; 1s.

**COMMONWEALTH.****GOLD.**

Broad.—£1 11s. 6d. to £2 10s.

Broad, Half and Quarter.—The set £3 10s.

Half Broad.—£1 to £2.

Quarter Broad.—£1 to £2.

**SILVER.**

Crown.—20s. to £3 3s.

Half-Crown.—7s. to 16s. 6d.

Half-Crown, Shilling, and Sixpence.—1558, 1560, 222 with Anchor mm; the three 12s. 6d.

Shilling.—3s. to 15s.

Shilling.—1649; 21s.

Shilling.—1658; mm. Anchor; 8s. to 6s.

Sixpence.—2s. to 15s.

Sixpence.—1649; 12s. 6d.

Sixpence.—1660; mm. Anchor; 15s.

Twopence, penny, and halfpenny.—The set 6s.

Twopence.—1s. to 2s.

Pennies.—1s. to 1s. 6d.

Halfpenny.—2s. to 3s.

**Colonial.**

New England Shilling.—Obv., NE., rev., XII.; £2 10s. to £3 3s.

Massachusetts Shilling.—1652; obv., Pine Tree; 3s. to 20s.

Massachusetts Shilling and Sixpence.—1652; the two £1 10s.

Massachusetts Sixpence.—1652; 12s. 6d.

Massachusetts Threepence.—1652; 2s. to 15s.

Massachusetts Twopence.—Fine; 10s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.

Lord Baltimore Shilling.—Struck for Maryland; £5 5s.

Lord Baltimore Sixpence.—£3 3s.

**Patterns.**

Blondeau pattern Half-Crown.—1652; edge inscribed IN THE THIRD YEARE, &c.; £5 15s. 6d.

Blondeau Pattern Half-Crown (the edge "TRUTH AND PEACE"), Shilling, and Sixpence (milled edges).—The set, £12 12s.

Blondeau Pattern Sixpence.—£1 5s. to £2 10s.

**COPPER AND PEWTER.—Patterns.**

**Farthing.**—Struck in two metals. Obv., three pillars, **THUS UNITED INVINCIBLE**; rev., **SHIP & GOD DIRECT OUR COURS**; £2 10s.

**Farthing.**—As last, but struck in copper only, and reading **CORSE**; £1 10s. to £2.

**Farthing.**—Copper; obv., St. George's Cross, **ENGLAND'S FARDIN**; rev., the Irish Harp, **FOR NECESSARY CHANG**; 7s.

**Farthing.**—Pewter; obv., shield, with cross of St. George, laurel garland above **ENGLAND'S FARTHING**; rev., a shield, with the Irish harp, laurel garlands above **FOR NECESSARY CHANGE**; £1 10s. to £1 16s.

**Farthing.**—Pewter; obv., similar to last, but **T K** in centre of wreath, and legend reading,  $\frac{1}{4}$  **OUNCE OF PEWTER**; rev., as on last coin, but the field filled with rays; 18s. to £2.

**CROMWELL.****GOLD.**

**Fifty Shilling Piece.**—1656; edge **PROTECTOR, &c.**; £10 10s. to £31 10s.

**Sovereign or Broad.**—1656; milled edge; £3 10s. to £6.

**SILVER.**

**Crown.**—£2 8s. to £4 10s.

**Crown, Half-Crown, and Shilling.**—A brilliant set, perfect as from the die.—£10 10s.

**Crown.**—By Tanner; commonly called the "Dutch Crown"; £2 10s. to £3 10s.

**Half-Crown.**—1656; £2 5s. to £3 10s.

**Half-crown.**—1658; 10s. to £2 15s.

**Two Shilling Piece.**—Plain edge, in the finest state; £15.

**Shilling.**—10s. to £2.

**Patterns.**

**Pattern Ninepence.**—£4 15s. to £5 5s.

**Pattern Farthing, Silver.**—Obv., Head and Titles; rev., Shield of Arms, **CHARITIE & CHANCE**.

**PEWTER.—Pattern.**

**Tanner's Crown.**—Impression in pewter; £3 13s. 6d.

**CHARLES II.****GOLD.—Hammered.**

**Sovereign.**—Large laureated bust to left; rev., oval shield of arms crowned **FLORENT CONCORDIA REGNA**; £2 10s.

**Half Sovereign.**—As above; 30s. to 45s.

**Quarter Sovereign.**—As above; 40s.

*Milled.*

- Double Guinea.—£3.
- Guinea.—£1 15s.
- Guinea.—Large head, Elephant beneath bust; date 1663; £2.
- Half Guinea.—12s. 6d. to £1 10s.
- Half Guinea.—1677; Elephant and Castle beneath bust; £1.
- Touch Piece.—15s. to 20s.

*Patterns.*

- Simon's Pattern Sovereign.—1662; square shield; £1 10s. to £3.
- Farthing in gold of the usual QUATUOR MARIA-VINDICO BRITANNIA type; £3 15s. to £6 6s.

**SILVER.—Hammered.**

- Half Crown.—No numerals or inner circle; £2 10s.
- Half Crown.—With numerals, but without inner circle; 6s.
- Half Crown.—With numerals and inner circle; 4s. to 7s.
- Half Crown, Shilling, and Sixpence.—Without numerals or inner circle; £4 4s.
- Shilling.—Without numerals or inner circle; 10s. to £1 10s.
- Shilling.—With inner circle and numerals; 3s. 6d.
- Sixpence.—Without numerals or inner circle, fine; 10s. to 15s.
- Groats.—1s.
- Groat and Half Groat.—Without the inner circle; the two 4s. 6d.
- Threepence.—1s.
- Threepence, Twopence, and Penny.—The three 2s. 6d.
- Half Groat.—1s.
- Half Groat.—Without numerals or inner circle; 2s.
- Pennies.—1s.
- Simons' Hammered Maunday set; 4s. 6d.

*Milled.*

- Crowns.—8s.
- Crown.—1666; Elephant beneath bust; 8s. to 12s.
- Crown.—1681; Elephant and Castle beneath bust; 15s.
- Half Crowns.—3s. 6d. to 5s.
- Half Crown.—1666; Elephant beneath bust; 15s.
- Half Crown.—1681; Elephant and Castle beneath bust; £1 10s.
- Shilling.—2s. 6d. to 5s.
- Shilling.—1666; Elephant beneath bust; 2s. 6d. to 6s. 6s.
- Shillings.—Plume beneath bust and in centre of rev.; 3s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.
- Shilling.—Plume beneath bust only; 5s. to 15s.
- Shilling.—1681; Elephant and Castle beneath bust; 8s. to 10s.
- Shilling.—Large bust, 1683; 6s.
- Shilling.—Large bust, 1684; 6s.

Sixpences.—2s. to 3s. 6d.

Maunday set.—4s. 6d.

Maunday Groat.—1s. to 1s. 6d.

Groats and Threepences.—1s. each.

Threepence, Twopence, and Penny.—The three 2s. to 2s. 6d.

#### *Patterns.*

Simon's Petition Crown.—£45.

Simon's Reddite Crown.—£15.

Pattern Sovereign.—By Simon, types as the Sovereign of 1662, but dated 1660, and the legend on the reverse, MAGNA OPERA DOMINE; 10s. to £2 2s.

Pattern.—Crowned head as on the coronation medal; rev., a shield of arms crowned, 1660; £6 6s.

Pattern Farthing.—Obv., crowned bust; rev., the pillars THVS VNITED INVINCIBLE; 8s. to £1 1s.

Pattern Farthing.—Long and short hair; rev., BRITANNIA QVATVOR MARIA VINDICO; 4s. to 15s.

Pattern Farthing.—1676; Rev., BRITANIA; 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.

Farthing.—Currency type, 1671; proof in silver; 10s.

Irish Halfpenny.—Impression in silver; obv., bust; rev., harp, 1650-4s. 6d.; 1681; 5s. 6d. to 9s.

#### *Scotch.*

Merk.—2s. to 3s.

Half Merk.—1s. 6d.

Quarter Dollar.—2s.

Eighth of Dollar.—2s. to 3s. 6d.

Sixteenth of Dollar.—2s. 6d. to 3s.

#### *Colonial.*

Bombay Rupee.—1678; royal arms, crowned; £1 15s. to £2 10s.

Panama.—1s. 6d.

Fort Marlborough Rupee.—£1 10s.

#### **SINGE MONEY.**

Pontefract Shilling.—"CAROLVS SECUNDUS," 1648; £1 15s.

Pontefract Shilling.—CAROL. II., &c., 1648; £1 6s.

#### **COPPER.**

Halfpenny.—1s. 6d. to 4s.

Farthing.—1s. 6d.

London Halfpenny.—Rev., "LONDON GOD PRESERVE," arms of London; obv., Elephant; 5s. to 10s.

London Halfpenny.—Types as last, but reading London only; 10s. to 20s.

*Patterns and Proofs.*

Pattern Halfpenny.—Rev., Britannia, QUATUOR MARIA VINDICO BRITANNIA; 12s. to 18s.

Pattern Halfpenny.—Two varieties in copper with brass rim, and in brass with copper rim; obv., ship; rev., St. Michael; 5s. to 8s. 6d.

Farthing.—Currency type, 1671; 3s. 6l.

Pattern Farthing.—1685; Bust, long and short hair; rev., BRITANNIA, QVATVOR, &c.; 2s. to 5s. 6d.

Pattern Farthing.—As last, but with inscribed edge, ISTA FAMA PER ÆTHERA VOLAT; 2l.

Pattern Farthing.—Obv., rose and thistle, L's, and Harp arranged upon a cross; rev., Ship inscribed MONETAE; 7s. to 18s.

Pattern Farthing.—As last, but edge milled; 8s. to 15s.

*Irish.*

Dublin Halfpenny.—Ob., THE DVBLIN HALF-PENNIE, 1670, the arms of Dublin; rev., LONG LIVE THE KING, with a harp crowned; 2l to £2 10s.

*Scotch.*

"Turner" or "Bodle" (Farthing size).—2s.

*PAWTER.—Patterns.*

Reddite Crown.—Brilliant proof; 215.

Bombay Rupee.—1678; 2l to £2 2s.

Pattern Halfpenny.—Obv., C R in monogram beneath a crown; rev., harp crowned, name, and titles; 15s.

Pattern Farthing.—With copper ring in the centre; obv., C R in monogram beneath a crown; rev., four sceptres crossed; 5s.

*TIN.*

Farthing.—With copper plug, "Britannia;" 1s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.

## JAMES II.

*GOLD.*

Five Guinea Piece.—27.

Guineas.—21 15s.

Guinea.—With Elephant and Castle below bust; 22 2s.

Half Guinea.—18s. 6d.

Touch Piece.—12s. 6d.

*SILVER.*

Crown.—8s. to 15s.

Crown, Half-Crown, Shilling, Sixpence, and Maundy.—The set £25s.

Crown (1688).—Half-Crown and Shilling (1685), Sixpence (1686).—The set 21 15s.

Half-Crown.—6s.

Shilling.—4s. to 9s.

Sixpence.—5s.

Maunday.—4s.

Maunday Groats and Threepences.—1s. each.

Maunday Fourpence, Twopence, and Penny.—The three, 2s. 6d.

*Scotch.*

Sixty Shilling piece.—A pattern, modern, struck from die of the period; £2 to £2 10s.

Forty Shilling Piece.—5s.

Ten Shilling Piece.—3s.

Gun Money.—Shilling, July, 1690; 11s. 6d.

Gun Money.—Sixpence, February, 1689; 15s.

Touch Piece.—6s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.

*Patterns.*

Irish Halfpenny.—Sixpence size, from the die of the Pewter Halfpenny; rev., harp crowned, 1690, plain edge; 7s. to 10s.

Gun Money.—Shilling; May, 1690, large head; 12s. to 14s.

**COPPER AND PEWTER.**

Irish Halfpenny, Sixpence size.—Pewter, with copper plug; 5s. to 6s. Halfpenny and Farthing.—Pewter, with copper plug; rev. Britannia, 1685; the two 12s. 6d.

Gun Money.—Crown; 1690; 3s. to 6s. 6d.

Gun Money.—Crown, Half-Crown, Shilling, and Sixpence; the set 6s. 6d.

Gun Money.—Half Crown; May, 1690, small size; 1s., 2s.

Gun Money.—Shilling; June, 1690; 1s.

Gun Money.—Sixpence; Nov. and Dec., 1689; 2s. each.

Limerick Halfpenny.—1691; 2s.

## WILLIAM AND MARY.

**GOLD.**

Five guinea piece.—£7 to £8 8s.

Double Guinea.—£2 10s.

Guinea.—Elephant and Castle; 24s. to 36s.

Guinea.—Common type; 30s.

Half Guinea.—30s.

**SILVER.**

Crown.—8s. to £2.

Half Crown.—Rev., square shield; 4s. to 6s.

Half Crown.—W. M. in the quarter; 5s. to 6s.

Shilling.—3s. 6d. to 5s.

Shilling and Sixpence.—The two 15s.

Sixpence.—3s. to 6s. 6d.

Groat, Threepence, and Half Groat.—1s. 6d. each; the three 5s.

Groats and Threepences.—1s. each.

Penny.—2s. 6d.

Maunday set.—4s.

*Patterns.*

Pattern Farthing.—1794; rev., Britannia; 5s. to 7s.

Pattern Farthing.—Obv., head of William; rev. Mary; 4s. 6d.

**COPPER AND PEWTER.**

Halfpenny.—1694; 4s. 6d. to 6s.

Halfpenny and Farthing.—1694; the two 10s. 6d.

Farthing.—1694; 8s.

Halfpenny.—Pewter, with copper plug; 7s.; ditto, 1692, 8s.

Halfpenny and Farthing.—1670; pewter, the halfpenny with copper plug; the two 12s. 6d.

Farthing.—1691; pewter with copper plugs; 2s. to 2s. 6d.

Halfpenny.—Obv., busts in high relief; rev. Britannia, 1694; £1.

Halfpenny.—Obv., large head of William, GULIELWUS REX; rev., head of Mary, MARIA REGINA; 5s.

Halfpenny.—Obv., head of William to right, GULIELMVS III. DEI GRATIA; rev., head of Mary, MARIA II. DEI GRATIA; 10s. 6d.

Halfpenny.—Obv., head of William; rev., head of Mary, without legend; 10s.

Halfpenny.—As last, but busts much larger, paired; 5s.

Farthing.—Half brass half copper; rev., three pillars crowned; 7s. 6d.

Farthing.—Obv., head of William; rev., Mary; 2s. to 4s.

Farthing.—As last, but with long legend; 7s. 6d.

## MARY ALONE.

**SILVER.—*Patterns.***

Pattern Farthing.—Rev., the Sun; 3s. 6d.

Pattern Farthing.—Rev., a rose; 3s. 6d.

**COPPER.—*Pattern.***

Farthing.—Rev., a rose; 1s.

## WILLIAM III.

**GOLD.**

Two Guinea Piece.—£3 5s.

Guinea.—Fine; £1 4s. to £1 15s.

Guinea.—Elephant and Castle; £1 15s.

Half Guinea.—Elephant and Castle below bust, 1696; £1 1s.

Half Guinea.—Elephant below bust; £1.



*Scotch.*

Darien Pistole.—£3 3s. to £4.

Darien Half Pistole.—£1 5s.

**SILVER.**

Crown.—Fine ; 7s. to 15s.

Crown.—1700 ; Rare date ; £1 10s.

Crown, Half Crown, Shilling, and Sixpence.—The set £1 5s.

Half Crown.—B below bust, for Bristol ; 7s. 6d.

Half Crown.—E below bust, for Exeter, 1697 ; 8s. 6d.

Half Crown.—1701 ; Plumes in the angles of rev. ; 5s. to 14s.

Half Crown.—1701 ; 5s.

Half Crown, Shilling, and Sixpence.—Plume in the quarter ; the set £1.

Shillings.—B.C.E.N. and V. below bust ; 3s. each.

Shillings.—B.C. 1697, ENY 1696 ; the set £1.

Shillings.—Plain, 2s. 6d. ; 1700, 3s.

Shilling.—1699 ; Large bust with flowing hair ; 4s. 6d. to 6s.

Shilling.—1699 ; Plume in the angles of rev. ; 3s. to 4s. 6d.

Sixpences.—B.C., E.N., and V., each 2s. ; B.C. and N., each 3s. 6d.

Sixpences.—B.C., E.N. and V. ; the set 12s. 6d. to 14s.

Sixpence.—1698 ; Plumes in the quarter ; 3s. 6d. to 5s.

Sixpence.—1699 ; Roses in the quarter ; 3s. 6d. to 5s.

Sixpence.—1697 ; Flowing hair coming up to the edge of the coin ; 5s.

Sixpence.—1700 ; Plain ; 3s. 6d.

Sixpences.—1s. 6d. to 2s.

Maunday set.—5s.

Groats and Threepences.—1s. each.

Penny.—2s. 6d.

*Scotch.*

Ten Shilling piece.—2s. 6d.

Five Shilling piece.—2s. 6d

*Patterns.*

Shillings.—1698 ; Proof with plain edge ; £1 15s.

Halfpenny.—Rev., Britannia, 1697 ; 5s.

Halfpenny.—1699 ; 5s. 6d.

Farthing.—Britannia, 1698 ; 6s.

**COPPER.—*Scotch.***

Turner.—2s.

**ANNE.****GOLD.**

Double Guinea.—£2 12s. 6d. to £3 5s.

Guinea.—£1 to £2.

Half Guinea.—14s. to £1.

Half Guinea.—Vigo, 1703 ; rev., a Rose, in the centre ; £1 15s.

Touch Piece.—£1.

*Patterns.*

Guinea.—Rev., a Rose in the centre, 1702, broad milled border, plain edge; £8.

**SILVER.**

Crown.—V 160, 1703; 7s. 6d. to 15s.

Crown.—Plumes in the angles on rev.; 12s. 6d.

Crown.—Roses and Plumes; 11s. to 14s. 6d.

Crown.—Plain; 10s.

Half Crown.—Plume; 7s.

Half Crown.—Plain; 5s.

Shilling.—Plumes; 3s. 6d.

Shilling.—Roses and Plumes; 3s. 6d.

Shilling.—Plain; 2s. to 3s. 6d.

Sixpence.—VIGO; 5s.

Sixpence.—Plumes; 2s. to 3s.

Sixpence.—Roses and Plumes; 2s.

Sixpence.—Plain; 2s. 6d.

Maunday set.—4s. 6d.

Groats and Threepences.—1s. each.

*Scotch.*

Crown.—E, 1707; 8s. 6d. to 14s.

Crown.—E, 1708; 8s. 6d.

Shilling.—E, 1707; 3s. to 4s.

Shillings and Sixpences.—Different dates; 2s. to 3s.

Ten and Five Shilling Pieces.—1705; the two 7s. 6d.

Five Shilling Piece.—1705; 2s. to 4s.

*Patterns.*

Halfpenny.—Obv., the Queen as Britannia seated beneath Crown; rev., Rose and Thistle on one stem; £4 14s. 6d.

Farthing.—1713; Broad milled border; £1 1s. to £2.

Farthing.—1713; Rev., Britannia under a portico; £1 15s. to £2 10s.

Farthing.—1713; Obv., bust to the left, ANNA AUGUSTA; rev., Peace in a car drawn by two horses, PAX MISSA PER ORBEM; £4 15s.

Farthing.—1714; Common type; 17s. 6d. to £2 2s.

**COPPER.—Patterns.**

Halfpenny.—Head on each side, plain edge; £2 15s.

Halfpenny.—Rev., Britannia holding Rose and Thistle; £1 to £2 10s.

Halfpenny.—Rev., Rose and Thistle on one stem, beneath a Crown; 17s. 6d. to £1.

Farthing.—Rev., Britannia, broad rim, 1713; 15s.

Farthing.—1713; As above, usual rim; 21s.

Farthing.—With ANNA REGINA instead of DEI GRATIA; £1 5s.

Farthing.—1714; common type, usual rim; 10s. to £1 1s.  
 Farthing.—1714; common type but with broad rim; £1 10s.

## GEORGE I.

### GOLD.

Guinea (the Elector Guinea).—1714; legend on rev., ending in  
 PR-EL; £2 5s.  
 Half Guinea.—12s. 6d. to 18s.  
 Quarter Guinea.—6s. to 10s. 6d.  
 Guinea, Half, and Quarter.—The set £2 10s.

### SILVER.

Crown.—Roses and Plumes on rev.; 7s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.  
 Crown, Half Crown, Shilling, and Sixpence.—Roses and Plumes;  
 the set £1 10s.  
 Crown.—S. S. C. on rev.; 10s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.  
 Crown, Half Crown, Shilling, and Sixpence.—S. S. C.; the set 28s. to  
 30s.  
 Half Crown.—Roses and Plumes, 1720; 8s. 6d. to 17s.  
 Half Crown.—S. S. C.; 7s.  
 Shilling.—Roses and Plumes, 1720; 2s. to 3s.  
 Shillings.—S. S. C., 1723; 2s. to 3s.  
 Shilling.—1720; angles plain; 3s.  
 Shilling.—W. C. C. below bust, 1725, 1726; 4s. to 12s. 6d.  
 Sixpence.—Roses and Plumes; 2s.  
 Sixpence.—S. S. C.; 2s.  
 Groats and Threepences.—1s. each.

### COPPER.—Colonial.—(*Rosa Americana*).

Twopence.—Not dated, with the Penny and Halfpenny, 1722; the set  
 £5 5s.  
 Penny.—1722; rose not crowned, very fine; 4s. to 15s.  
 Halfpenny.—1722; Rose not crowned; 18s. to 20s.  
 Twopence.—1723; crowned rose; 3s. to 20s.  
 Twopence, Penny, and Halfpenny.—Crowned rose, 1723; the set 21s.  
 Penny.—1723; Rose crowned; 3s. to 13s.  
 Halfpenny.—1723, Rose crowned; 10s.

### Proofs and Patterns.

Pattern Farthing.—Britannia, 1718; 10s. to 15s.  
 Proof Irish Farthing.—1723; 8s. 6d.  
 Proof Irish Halfpenny.—1723; £1.  
 Pattern Guinea.—Gilt; 4s. 6d.  
 Halfpenny.—Britannia, 1716; 6d.  
 Halfpenny and Farthing.—1717; the two 3s. 6d.  
 Farthing.—Britannia; 1s.  
 Halfpenny (Irish).—1723; 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.

Halfpenny and Farthing (Irish).—1723; 2s. 6d.

Farthing (Irish).—1723; 2s. 6d.

Pattern Irish Halfpenny.—1722; Hibernia seated beneath a rock; 10s. to £1 10s.

Pattern Irish Halfpenny.—1722; Hibernia holding the harp with both hands; 1s. to 2s. 6d.

Proof Irish Halfpenny.—1723; bronzed; 10s. to 15s.

## GEORGE II.

### GOLD.

Five Guinea piece.—Lima; £7.

Guinea.—1732; Young head; 23s.

Guinea.—Old head; 25s. to 30s.

Half Guinea.—1729; E. I. C. (East India Co.); 12s. 6d.

Half Guinea.—Old head; 13s. 6d.

#### Pattern.

Half Guinea.—Young head, 1728; plain edge; £2 15s. to £3 3s.

### SILVER.

Crown.—Rev., quarters plain; 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.

Crown.—Young head, Roses, 1741; 10s.

Crown.—Young head, Roses and Plumes, different dates, 8s. to 10s.

Crown, Half Crown, and Shilling.—Young head, Roses and Plumes;

Sixpence, Roses only; the set £1 5s.

Crown.—Old head, Roses, 1743, very fine; 7s. 6d. to 12s.

Crown, Half Crown, Shilling, and Sixpence.—Roses; the set 20s.

Crown.—Lima; below bust, very fine; 10s. to 12s. 6d.

Half Crowns.—4s. to 4s. 6d.

Half Crowns.—Young head, Roses; 4s. 6d. to 5s.

Half Crown.—Young head, Roses and Plumes; 4s. 6d. to 6s.

Half Crown.—Old head, Roses; 4s. 6d.

Half Crown.—Old head, Lima, 1745; 4s. to 6s.

Half Crown, Shilling, and Sixpence.—Lima; 10s.

Crown, Half Crown, Shilling, and Sixpence.—Lima; set 20s.

Half Crown and Shilling.—Lima; the two 7s. 6d.

Shillings.—Plain, very fine; 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.

Shilling.—Young head, Roses; 2s. 6d. to 3s.

Shilling.—Young head, Roses and Plumes; 3s.

Shilling.—1728; very rare date; 3s. 6d.

Shilling.—Old head, Roses; 2s. to 3s.

Sixpences.—Various types and dates; 1s. to 2s.

Sixpence.—Young head, Roses; 2s. to 2s. 6d.

Sixpence.—Young head, Roses and Plumes; 2s. to 2s. 6d.

Sixpence.—Young head, Plumes; 2s.

Sixpence.—Old head, plain; 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.

Sixpence.—Old head, Roses; 1s. 6d.

Maunday Groats and Threepences; 1s. each.

Groat, Threepence, and Twopence; the three 1s. 6d.

*Proofs.*

Crown.—Young head, 1732, Roses and Plumes, with plain edge; £2 15s. to £3 10s.

Crown.—Old head, 1746; 18s. 6d. to £1 5s.

Crown, Half Crown, and Shilling.—Old head, 1746, with broad milled border; £2 to £2 10s.

Crown to the Sixpence.—Old head, 1746, with plain edges; £3 to £3 3s.

Half Crown.—Old head, 1746, with plain edges; 12s. 6d. to 15s.

Shilling.—1746; 6s. 6d.

Halfpenny (Britannia).—1729; 28s. 6d.

Halfpenny. (Irish).—1736; £1 5s.

Halfpenny and Farthing (Irish).—The former 1736, the latter 1737; the two £2.

Farthing (Irish).—1737; 7s. 6d. to 10s.

**COPPER.**

Halfpenny.—Britannia; 1s.

Halfpenny.—Error, GEOGIUS, 1730; 1s. 6d. to 3s.

Farthing.—Britannia; 1s.

Halfpenny (Irish), 1760; 1s. 6d.

Halfpenny.—VOCE POPULI, 1760; 1s. to 2s.

Farthing.—VOCE POPULI, 1760; 3s. 6d.

*Proofs—Bronzed.*

Halfpenny.—Britannia, 1722; 12s.

## GEORGE III.

**GOLD.**—*Patterns, by Yeo.*

Five Guinea piece.—1777; obv., GEORGIVS, III. DEI GRATIA, head of King to right laureate; rev., Royal Shield crowned and garnished, edge plain; £3 12s. 6d.

Pattern Two Guinea Piece.—1777; of similar type to the last, with inscription on the obv., GEORGIVS III. DEI GRA.; £6.

Proof Guinea.—1763; of a type similar to the Five Guinea Piece of 1777; £1 15s.

Proof Spade Guinea.—1787; with plain edge; £1 18s.

Proof Half Guinea.—1762; with plain edge, £1 2s.

Spade Half Guinea.—1787; £1 11s. 6d.

Pattern Seven Shilling Piece.—1776; with rev. type Crown, surmounted by crowned lion, edge plain; £1 2s.

**Pattern Five Pound Piece.**—1820; by Pistrucci; obv., Head of King laureate, beneath engraver's name; rev., St. George slaying the dragon, beneath engraver's name, edge inscribed ANNO, &c., LX.; £21.

**Pattern for Double Sovereign,** of similar type and same year as the last, but with engraver's initials B. P. only on rev.; £5 5s.

**Proof of the Half Sovereign** for 1817, with milled edge; 13s.

#### SILVER.

**Crowns.**—8s. 6d. to 15s.

**Half Crowns.**—4s. 6d. to 10s.

**Northumberland Shillings.**—1793; 5s. to 7s. 6d.

**Shillings.**—Obv., bust, in armour, 1797; 2s. and 2s. 6d.

**Sixpences.**—As last; 1s. and 1s. 6d.

**Shillings.**—Obv., Laureated Old Head, 1817; 2s. 6d.

**Sixpences.**—As last; 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

**Bank of England Dollar.**—Obv., bust; rev., Britannia seated, in an oval Garter, 1804; 7s. 6d. to 10s.

**Bank Three Shilling Tokens.**—4s. to 6s.

**Bank Eighteen Penny Tokens.**—2s. 6d. to 5s.

**Irish Bank Token, Tenpence.**—1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

**Irish Bank Token, Fivepence.**—2s. 6d. to 5s.

#### COPPER.

**Twopence.**—1s. to 2s. 6d.

**Pence.**—1s. to 5s.

**Halfpence.**—6d. to 2s. 6d.

**Farthings.**—6d. to 2s.

## GEORGE IV.

#### GOLD.—*Patterns.*

**Pattern Five Sovereign Piece.**—1826, by Wyon and Merlen; obv., head of king bare; rev., royal shield mantled and crowned, edge inscribed ANNO and SEPTIMO; £7 10s.

**Pattern Two Sovereign Piece.**—1826, by Wyon and Merlen, of similar type to the last; £3 8s.

**Proof of the usual Sovereign** of 1821.—By Pistrucci; £1 6s.

**Proof of Sovereign.**—By Wyon and Merlen, 1826; rev., royal shield garnished and crowned; £1 2s.

**Proof of Half Sovereign.**—By Pistrucci and Merlen, 1821; rev., crowned shield with royal arms surrounded by rose, thistle and shamrock, and ANNO 1821; £2 10s. (This coin was almost immediately suppressed on account of its similarity to the sixpence.)

**Proof of Half Sovereign.**—By Wyon and Merlen, 1826, of the same type as the Sovereign of that year; 15s.

**SILVER.**

Crowns.—8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.

Half Crowns.—Rev., garnished shield of arms crowned, and rose, thistle and shamrock; 5s. to 7s.

Half Crowns.—Rev. garnished shield of arms, with scroll and motto beneath; 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.

Shillings.—Crown, surmounted by a lion; 2s. 6d. to 5s.

Sixpences.—As last; 2s. 6d. to 5s.

**COPPER.**

Pennies.—1s. to 3s. 6d.

Halfpence.—1s. to 2s. 6d.

Farthings.—6d. to 1s. 6d.

Third of a Farthing.—2s.

**WILLIAM IV.****GOLD.—Patterns and Proofs.**

Proof Double Sovereign.—By Wyon and Merlen, 1831; plain edge; £4 2s.

Proof Sovereign.—By Wyon and Merlen, 1830; plain edge; £1 8s.

Proof Half Sovereign.—1831; of similar type to last; 13s.

**SILVER.**

Half Crown.—4s. to 6s. 6d.

Shillings.—3s.

Sixpences.—1s. 6d. to 3s.

Fourpence.—1s

Three-halfpences.—6d. and 1s.

**Pattern.**

Pattern Crown.—1831; obv., GULIELMUS. III. D. G. BRITANNIAR, REX. F. D., head right, W. W. incuse on neck, rev., shield on mantle beneath crown, ANNO. 1831, rare; £6 10s.

**COPPER.**

Pennies.—6d. to 2s.

Halfpennies.—6d. to 1s.

Farthings.—6d. to 1s.

**QUEEN VICTORIA.****GOLD.—Patterns and Proofs.**

Pattern Five Pound Piece.—By Wyon, 1839; obv., diademed head of Queen to left, &c.; rev., the Queen as *Una* standing by lion, and holding sceptre and orb; above, DIRIGE. DEVS. GRESSVS.

MEOS. edge inscribed ANNO., &c., TERTIO; £7 10s.

Pattern Sovereign.—1837; with two roses on obv., and plain edge; £1 7s.

Proof of Sovereign.—1838; with plain edge; £1 2s.

Proof of Sovereign.—1839; and Half Sovereign for same year, also with plain edges; £1 13s.

**SILVER.**

Crowns.—7s. 6d. to 10s.

Half Crowns.—4s. to 6s.

Florins.—1849; 3s. 6d. to 5s.

Florins.—Last type; 3s. 6d.

Shillings.—1s. 6d. and 2s.

Sixpences.—1s.

Fourpences.—1s.

Threepences.—1s.

Three-halfpences.—6d. to 1s.

**Patterns.**

Pattern Crown.—1839; by Wyon, obv., head to left, on neck W. WYON, R.A.; rev., same as that of Five Pound Piece, DIRIGE. DEUS. GRESSUS. M.TOS. Queen as Una with the Lion, garter on shoulder, in exergue MDCCCXXXIX, and below W. WYON, R.A., plain edge, extremely rare; £8 5s.

Pattern Gothic Crown.—1846; Queen's bust to left, in plain robe; rev., four crowned shields arranged crosswise within treasure, two roses, a shamrock and thistle in angles, plain edge; £2 16s.

Pattern Gothic Crown.—1847; robe ornamented with roses, shamrocks, and thistle, edge inscribed in small raised Gothic characters, ANNO. REGNI. UNDECIMO. DECUS. ET. TUTAMEN; £1 6s.

Proof Pattern Crowns.—Obv., bust of the Queen, crowned, Gothic legend; rev., four Shields of Arms, 1847. Edge inscribed; 21s.

Proofs of Half Crown, Shilling, and Fourpence.—1839; all with plain edges; the set 13s.

The prices of current coins struck under George III., George IV., William IV., and Queen Victoria, refer to specimens of matchless preservation.



## SCOTCH COINS.



THE following prices for Scotch coins were realized, 1875, at the sale of the celebrated cabinet of Mr. James Wingate, F.S.A.

### KINGS OF THE HEBRIDES.

#### SILVER PENNIES.

Susno.—13s.

Somerled.—17s.

### KINGS OF SCOTLAND.

#### DAVID I.

1124-1153.

#### SILVER.

Pennies.—£2.

Penny.—Struck at Roxburgh; £10.

Penny.—Prince Henry of Northumberland, struck at Carlisle; £26 10s.

Penny.—Prince Henry, struck at Berwick; £5 12s. 6d.

### HENRY, EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

#### SILVER.

Penny.—Obv., bust crowned to right, the bust extending to the edge of the coin, the Prince's hand grasping the sceptre. Legend on the obv. appears to read XNWNCI CON, i.e., NENCI CON. Legend on rev. (WILLMLM : ON CARL WILLELM ON CARL. The type on rev. is the same as on the coins of Stephen of England, a cross with smaller crosses in the angles; £1 10s. to £5 5s.

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**WILLIAM THE LION.**

1165-1214.

**SILVER.***First coinage.*

Penny.—Rev. with five pellets in the angles of the cross; £10 10s.

Pennies.—Edinburgh, Perth, Berwick, and Roxburgh mints; 7s. to 10s.

*Second coinage.*

Pennies.—Roxburgh mint, with bare head; £2 10s.

Pennies.—Edinburgh, Perth, Roxburgh mints, and others without place of mintage; 13s. to 16s.

*Third coinage.*

Penny.—Roxburgh mint; £1 2s.

Penny.—Roxburgh mint, without sceptre; £10 10s.

Pennies.—Without place of mintage; £2 2s.

**ALEXANDER II.**

1214-1249.

Penny.—Roxburgh mint; £11 5s.

Penny.—Roxburgh mint, different from the above; £10 10s.

Penny.—Roxburgh mint, type without sceptre; £11 5s.

**ALEXANDER III.**

1249-1292.

**SILVER.***First coinage.*

Penny.—Perth mint; £4 10s.

Penny.—Berwick mint; £5 10s.

Penny.—Lenark mint; £4 4s.

Penny.—Aberdeen mint; £6 15s.

*Second coinage.*

Pennies.—Aberdeen and Perth mints; £1 10s.

Pennies.—Edinburgh and Perth mints; £3 12s.

Pennies.—Berwick and Aberdeen mints; 12s.

*Third coinage.*

Penny.—Dundee mint; £5 5s.

Penny.—Glasgow mint, reading GLA.; £10 10s.

Penny.—Glasgow mint, with G. only; £10 5s.

Penny.—Inverness mint, an unfigured variety, reading GEARAI.  
ON. INVER.; £21.

Pennies.—Berwick and Dunbar mints; £1 15s.

Pennies.—Perth, Edinburgh, Dunbar, and Berwick mints; £1 18s.

Penny.—Annan mint; £10 5s.

Pennies.—Roxburgh, Edinburgh, Berwick, Dunbar, and Perth mints; 18s. to £2.

Penny.—Aberdeen mint; £3.

Penny.—Montrose mint; £5 15s.

Penny.—Stirling mint, rev. GERI. ON. STRIVI.; £4.

Pennies.—Of uncertain mints, rev. WATER. ON. FRE. (Forres?); rev. SIMON. ON. LAR. (Largs?); ...M... ON. FAL. (Falkirk?); £4.

*Fourth coinage.*

Penny.—Rev. REX. ESCOSSIE.; £3 17s. 6d.

Penny.—Of peculiar work, rev. with two stars of six points and two mullets of six points; £1 1s.

Halfpenny.—£4.

Farthing.—£20 10s.

## JOHN BALLIOL.

1292.

**SILVER.**

Pennies.—REX. SCOTOEVM. type; 18s.

Pennies.—St. Andrew's mint; £2.

## ROBERT BRUCE.

1306-1329.

**SILVER.**

Penny.—£1 1s.

Halfpenny.—£9.

Farthing.—£42.

## DAVID II.

1329-1371.

**SILVER.**

*First coinage.*

Pennies.—8s.

Halfpenny.—£35.

*Second coinage.*

Groat, Half Groat, and Penny.—Aberdeen mint; £6 6s. the set.

Groat and Half Groat.—Aberdeen mint, different from the last; £11 5s.

Groat, Half Groat, and Penny.—Edinburgh mint, all with D. in one of the angles of the cross on the rev.; £3 18s. the set.

*Third coinage.*

Groat.—Aberdeen mint; £2 2s.

Groat, Half Groat, Penny.—Edinburgh mint; £3 the three.

**ROBERT II.**

1371-1390.

**GOLD.**

Lions.—Various types; from £5 5s. to £8 10s.

St. Andrews.—£5 5s.

**SILVER.**

Groat, Half Groat.—Both of the Dundee mint; £30 10s. the two.

Groat.—Dundee and Perth mints; £2 2s. each.

Groat, Half Groat, Penny.—Perth mint; 10s. to 15s. the set.

Halfpenny.—Edinburgh mint; 11s.

**ROBERT III.**

1390-1405.

**GOLD.**

St. Andrews.—Long cross type, varieties; £2 12s. to £6 15s.

St. Andrew.—Short cross type; £9 9s.

Half St. Andrew.—Presumed to be UNIQUE; £50.

Half St. Andrew.—Unfigured and slightly varied from the last; £31.

**SILVER.**

Groats.—Edinburgh mint, various types; 24s. to 25s. each.

Groats.—Perth mint; 11s. each.

Groat.—Roxburgh mint; £5 2s. 6d.

Groat.—Dumbarton mint; £3.

Groats.—Aberdeen mint; £2 8s. to £4 15s.

Half Groats.—Edinburgh and Perth mints; 7s. each.

Penny.—Edinburgh mint; £1 13s.

Penny.—Aberdeen mint; £1 12s.

Halfpenny.—Perth mint, rev. VILLA. DE. PERTH.; £26.

Halfpenny.—Edinburgh mint, rev. LLA. EDIN....; £2 2s.

**BILLON.**

Penny.—Inverness mint, UNIQUE; £3 3s.

Pennies.—Aberdeen and Edinburgh mints; 15s. each.

**JAMES I.**

1406-1437.

**GOLD.**

St. Andrew.—£28.

Half St. Andrew.—£26.

Lion.—Unpublished variety, with rosette of seven dots at the end of the legend on the reverse; £5 5s.

Lions.—Various types; £2 2s. each.

Half Lions.—£2 12s. each.

**SILVER.**

- Groats.—Edinburgh mint, various types; 5s. to £2.  
 Groat.—Stirling mint; £11 10s.  
 Groat.—Stirling mint, reading STREVEVLI; £1 15s.  
 Groats.—Perth mint; 9s. each.  
 Groats.—Linlithgow mint; 18s. each.

**BILLON.**

- Penny.—Aberdeen mint, rev. VILLA: DE: AB...EN; £4 4s.  
 Penny.—Inverness mint, rev. VILLA. INN...E.; £4 4s.  
 Penny.—Edinburgh mint; £3.  
 Halfpennies.—Edinburgh mint; 6s. 6d. each.

**JAMES II.**

1438-1460.

**GOLD.**

- Lions.—Various types; £2 12s. each.  
 St. Andrew; £30.  
 Half St. Andrew.—£51.

**SILVER.***First coinage.*

- Groats.—Edinburgh mint; 8s.

*Second coinage.*

- Groats.—Edinburgh mint; 12s. to 15s.  
 Half Groat.—Edinburgh mint; £6 12s. 6d.  
 Groat.—Stirling mint; £21 10s.  
 Groat.—Perth mint; £6 6s.  
 Groat.—Roxburgh mint, rev. VILLA. ROXBVRGH.; £5 12s.  
 Groat.—Aberdeen mint, rev. VILLA. ABERDEEN; £5 5s.

*Third coinage.*

- Groats.—Edinburgh mint; £4.

**JAMES III.**

1460-1488.

**GOLD.**

- Unicorns.—Various types; £3 5s. to £4 4s.  
 Unicorn.—With the EXVRGAT. legend on both sides; £6 15s.  
 Half Unicorns.—Various types; £2 2s. to £7 5s.  
 Riders.—Various types; £2 10s. to £3 10s.

**SILVER.***First coinage.*

- Halfpenny.—Edinburgh mint; £1 12s.

*Second coinage.*

- Groats.—Edinburgh mint; 12s. each.

*Third coinage.*

Groats.—Edinburgh and Berwick mints; 15s. to £2.

*Fourth coinage.*

Groat, Half Groat, Penny.—Edinburgh mint; £3 4s. the set.

*Fifth coinage.*

Groat.—With clothed bust; rev. VILLA. EDIBVR., an unpublished variety; £20.

*Sixth coinage.*

Groat.—Edinburgh mint; £3 5s.

Groat.—Edinburgh mint, unfigured variety, rev. VILLA. EDINBBG.; £10 5s.

**BILLON.**

Placks.—Various types; 2s. each.

Half Plack.—£1 3s.

Penny.—Aberdeen mint; £1 11s.

Halfpennies.—Various types; 16s. each.

**JAMES IV.**

1487-1514.

**GOLD.**

Unicorn, with XC. under the feet of the unicorn, legends composed of Roman letters; £6 6s.

Unicorn.—With X. only, legends also in Roman letters; £4 15s.

Unicorn.—With numeral 4 after the king's name; no objects beneath the unicorn, legends in Roman characters; £47.

Half Unicorn.—Without the numeral; Roman letters, £12.

Two-thirds St. Andrew.—£49.

Two-thirds Rider.—£6 15s.

One-third Rider.—£26.

**SILVER.***First coinage.*

Groat.—Edinburgh mint, with open crown; £8.

Groat.—Edinburgh mint, unfigured, obv. front-faced bust, with open crown within a tressure, IACOBVS. DEI. GRACIA. REX. CO.; words divided by annulets; £3 10s.

*Second coinage.*

Groat.—Aberdeen mint; £2 10s.

Groats.—Edinburgh mint, various types; 3s. 6d. to 12s.

Half Groat.—Edinburgh mint; £1.

*Fourth coinage.*

Groat.—Edinburgh mint; £2 10s.

Pennies.—£2 10s. to £4 4s.

*Fifth coinage.*

Groat.—With QT; £4.

Groat.—With III.; £3 10s.

Half Groat.—Of the same type; £30.

Groat.—With QRA; £1 11s.

*Sixth coinage.*

Groat.—Full-faced bearded portrait, with open crown, and numeral 4 after the king's name; legend on both sides in Roman letters; £61.

**BILLON.**

Placks, various types.—1s. 6d. each.

Pennies.—3s. each.

**JAMES V.**

1514-1542.

**GOLD.**

Ecu.—Rev. PER.LINGNV.CRVICIS, &amp;c.; £6 6s.

Ecu.—Three different types; £2 5s. each.

Bonnet Piece.—1539; £5 2s. 6d.

Bonnet Piece.—1540; £5 5s.

Two-thirds of Bonnet Piece.—1540; £18 10s.

One-third of Bonnet Piece.—1540; £41.

**SILVER.***First coinage.*

Groat.—£1 5s.

Half Groat.—18s.

*Second coinage.*

Groats.—3s. to 10s.

One-third Groat.—14s. to £1 13s.

Groats.—£1 9s. to £7 5s.

*Fourth coinage.*

Groats.—£1 9s.

**BILLON.**

Placks.—Edinburgh; 1s.

Half Plack.—10s.

Pennies.—Various types; 13s. to £1 8s.

**MARY.**

542-1567.

**GOLD.**

Royal.—£6 15s.

**SILVER.**

Half Testoon or Jetton.—Without date; £15 5s.

Jetton on her espousals.—Obv. F. M. crowned, between two spur rowels, DILIGITE. IVSTICIAM. 1553, rev. DELICIE, &c., Scotch arms crowned; £5.

Testoon.—1553, crowned bust to right.—£31.

Testoon.—1555, rev. DILICIE. DNI. &c.; £4 6s.

Half Testoon.—1555, same type; £4 15s.

Testoons.—1556, rev. IN. VIRTVTE. TVA., &c.; 18s.

Testoons.—1557, 1558; 12s. 6d. each.

Testoons.—1556, with small crosses potent on the rev.; £1.

Half Testoon.—1556-57; type as last; £1 2s.

Half Testoon.—1557-58; £1 5s.

Half Testoon.—1558; £1 8s.

## FRANCIS AND MARY.

### SILVER.

Testoon.—Rev. FECIT. VTRAQVE., &c., 1558; £1 5s.

Half Testoon.—Same type, 1558; £2.

Testoon.—Type as before, but of 1559; another, reading SCOTOR; £2 17s. the two.

Testoon.—Rev. VICT. LEO., &c., 1560; £1 7s. 6d.

Testoon.—Same type, but of the scarce date 1561; £1 12s.

Half Testoon.—Type as before, 1560; £4 10s.

## MARY, AFTER THE DEATH OF FRANCIS.

### SILVER.

Testoon.—1561; bust to left; £5 15s.

Testoon.—1561; bust to left, as before; £8 10s.

Testoon.—1562; £4 10s.

Half Testoon.—1561; bust to left; £5.

Half Testoon.—1562; bust to left; £25.

One Third of Royal.—1566; Countermarked; 10s.

### BILLON.

Plack.—2s. to 2s. 6d.

Plack Edinburgh.—Without inner circle; 4s. 6d.

## MARY AND HENRY.

### GOLD.

Ryal and Two-thirds of Ryal.—1565; £2 5s. the two.

Two-thirds and One-third of Ryal.—1565; £3 the two.

Ryal and Two-thirds of Ryal.—1566; £2 5s. the two.

Ryal.—1567; £2 3s.



## MARY, AFTER THE DEATH OF HENRY.

### GOLD.

- Ryal and Two-thirds of Ryal.—1567; both reading SCOTORV;  
 £3 10s. the two.  
 One-third of Ryal.—1566; £4 4s.  
 One-third of Ryal.—1567; £3 15s.  
 Ecu.—£4 15s.  
 Lion.—1553; usual type; £4 15s.  
 Lion.—1553; obv. MARIA. D.G. SCOTORVM. REGINA., Scottish  
 arms crowned, between two cinquefoils; £105.  
 Half Lion.—1553; £4 18s.  
 Ryal.—1555; bust to left; £14.  
 Half Ryal.—1555; bust to left; £24.  
 Ryal.—1558; bust to left; £13 10s.

### BILLON.

- Placks.—Edinburgh mint; Half Placks, Servio Placks, Plack of  
 Stirling; 2s. each.  
 Penny.—Bust with arched crown; another, with open crown; £1 10s.  
 the two.  
 Penny.—Bust with open crown; another, with arched crown, but  
 a rare variety, with fleurs-de-lis instead of stars in the angles of  
 the cross on rev.; £3 the two.  
 Penny.—VICIT VERITAS, 1556; 15s.  
 Hardheads, or lions.—Various types; 4s. each.  
 Non Sunts.—1558-9, Francis and Mary; 5s. each.

## JAMES VI.

1567-1624.

### GOLD.

- Thistle Noble.—Various types; £5 to £8.  
 Twenty Pound Piece.—1576; £35 10s.  
 Noble.—Bare head to left, 1580; £30.  
 Lion.—1584; £30.  
 Two-thirds of the Lion.—1587; £201.  
 One-third of the Lion.—1584; £205.  
 Hat Piece.—1591; £9 9s.  
 Hat Piece.—1592; £35.  
 Hat Piece.—1593; £7 7s.  
 Rider.—1593; £4 12s.  
 Rider.—1594; £4 8s.  
 Rider.—1598; £4.  
 Rider.—1599; £4 10s.

Half Rider.—1594; £4 10s.

Half Rider.—1599; £7.

Half Rider.—1601; £7 15s.

Sword and Sceptre Piece; Half of the same.—Both of 1601; £2 3s.

Sword and Sceptre Piece; Half of the same.—Both of 1602; £2 2s.  
the two

Sword and Sceptre Piece.—1603; £2 10s.

Unit.—After the Accession; £15 15s.

Half Unit.—£30.

Quarter Unit or Crown.—£12.

Eighth of the Unit, or Half Crown.—£12.

Rose and Thistle Crown.—Usual type; 8s.

#### SILVER.

Sword Dollar.—Two-thirds and One-third of 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, 1571; £2 2s. to £3 5s. the set of three.

Noble of 6s. 8d.—1574; Half Noble, 1573; £1 6s. the two.

Thistle Dollar.—1578; £21 10s.

Thistle Dollar.—1579; £1 12s.

Half Thistle Dollar.—1581; £36.

Quarter Thistle Dollar.—1581; £36.

Forty Shilling Piece.—1582, three-quarter bust in armour, with sword to left; £85.

Thirty, Twenty, and Ten Shilling Pieces.—Of 1582; £1 17s. the set of three.

Thirty Shilling Piece.—1583; Twenty Shilling Piece, 1583; Ten Shilling Piece, 1584; £3 the set.

Thirty Shilling Piece.—1583; Thirty Shilling Piece, 1584; £6 the two.

Balance Marks.—1591, 1592; 15s. each.

Ten Shilling Pieces.—With bare head to right, 1593, 1599; 10s. each.

Ten Shilling Piece, Five Shilling Piece, Half Crown, One Shilling Piece.—Of 1594; 15s. the set.

Ten Shilling Piece.—1598; Five Shilling Piece, 1598, 1599; Half Crown, 1595; 18s. the set.

Thistle Marks.—1601, 1602; 10s. each.

Thistle Merk.—1604; Half Thistle Merk, 1603; £2 10s. the two.

Thistle Merk.—1603; Quarter Merk, 1601, 1602; One-eighth of the same, 1601, 1602; 5s. each.

Crown, Half Crown, Shilling, Twopence, Penny.—£5 the set.

Sixpence.—After the Accession, 1619; £4.

#### BILLON.

Plaaks.—Edinburgh mint; 1s. each.

Half Plack.—£2.

Plack.—Edinburgh mint, with sceptres in saltire; £1 10s.

Hardheads.—Various types; 1s. 6d. each.

Half Hardhead.—12s.  
 Twopenny Piece.—£3.  
 Penny.—Type as the preceding; £25 10s.  
 Hardheads.—After the Accession; 4s.  
 Half Hardhead.—Same type; £7.

## CHARLES I.

1625-1649.

### GOLD.

Unit.—First, coinage; £26 6s.  
 Half Unit.—First coinage; £11 15s.  
 Unit.—By Briot, second coinage; £3 11s.  
 Half Unit.—By Briot; £4 14s.  
 Quarter Unit.—By Briot; £5 10s.  
 One-eighth of the Unit.—£4 15s.  
 One-eighth of the Unit.—Reading R. instead of REX.; £3 10s.

### SILVER.

Crown.—Of his first coinage; £4 15s.  
 Shilling, Sixpence.—Both first coinage; £5 15s. the two.  
*Second coinage.*  
 Crown and Half Crown.—By Briot; £1 8s.

## CHARLES II.

1660-1685.

### SILVER.

Four Merk Piece.—1674; £1 16s.  
 Two Merk Piece.—1673, thistle under bust; £2.  
 Two Merk Pieces.—1674, 1675; F under Bust; Merks, 1665, 1671;  
 12s. each.  
 Merks.—1668, 1673; Half Merk, 1672; all with thistle under the  
 bust; 7s. each.  
 Merks.—1664, 1669, 1672; Half Merk, 1664, 1665, 1669; type as  
 before; 3s. each.  
 Dollar.—1676; Half Dollar, 1675; £2 8s. the two.  
 Quarter Dollars.—1676, 1680, 1682; Eighth of Dollar, 1676; Six-  
 teenth of Dollar, 1677, 1678, 1681; 6s. each.

### COPPER.

Bawbees, 1677-8-9; Bodles, 1677; Turners, various; Half Turners,  
 1s. 6d. each.

**JAMES VII.**

1684-1688.

**COPPER.**

Pattern for a Sixty Shilling Piece.—1688; £2 2s.

Forty Shilling Piece.—1687; Ten Shilling Piece, 1687; Ten Shilling Piece, 1688; £3 10s. the three.

**WILLIAM AND MARY.**

1688-1694.

**COPPER.**

Patterns for Sixty Shilling Pieces.—1691, 1692; Forty Shilling Pieces, 1691, 1694; Ten Shilling Pieces, 1691; £1 18s. the six.

Bawbee.—1692; Bodles, 1691-2-3-4; 16s. the five.

**WILLIAM III.**

1694-1701.

**GOLD.**

Pistole.—1701; £5 7s. 6d.

Half Pistole.—1701; £4 11s.

**COPPER.**

Bawbees and Bodles.—3s. each.

**ANNE.**

1701-1714.

**SILVER.**

Crown, Half-Crown, Shilling, Sixpence.—Of 1707; £3 15s. the set.

Similar sets of 1708 and 1709.—£3.

**THE PRETENDER.**

(As James III. of England).

**SILVER.**

Pattern Guinea.—£1 15s. to £2 2s.

Touch piece.—6s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.

**COPPER.**

Pattern Guinea (from the silver die).—£1 5s.

(As James VIII. of Scotland).

**GOLD.**

Patterns for a Dollar and a Guinea.—1716; £4 10s. the two.

**SILVER.**

Pattern Dollar.—£3 3s.

Pattern Guinea.—Bust much larger than on his English pattern guinea; £1 10s. to £1 15s.

**COPPER.**

Pattern Guinea.—From the silver die presumed to be unique; £1 5s.

**COINS STRUCK IN THE ISLE OF MAN.****SILVER.—Proofs.**

Halfpenny.—1723; £1.

Halfpenny and Penny.—1733; £1.

Penny.—1758; £1.

**COPPER AND BRONZE.—Proofs.**

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Penny and Halfpenny.—1786; the two 8s. 6d. to 10s.

Penny.—1786; 5s.

Halfpenny.—1786; 3s. 6d.

Penny and Halfpenny.—1798; the two, 10s. to 12s. 6d.

Penny and Halfpenny.—1813; the two 8s. 6d. to 15s.

Penny.—1709; 2s.

Halfpenny.—1709; 2s.

Penny.—1733; 2s. to 5s.

Halfpenny.—1733; 1s. 6d. to 4s.

Penny.—1758; 5s.

Halfpenny.—1758; 5s.

Penny.—1786; 1s. 6d.

Halfpenny.—1786; 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.

Penny.—1813; 1s. 6d.

Penny, Halfpenny, and Farthing.—1839; the three, 5s.

Halfpenny and Farthing.—1839; the two, 2s.



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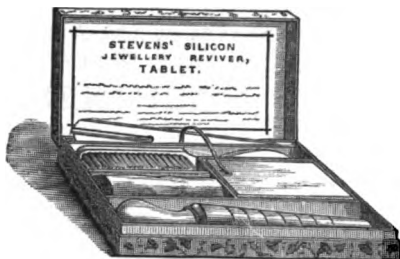
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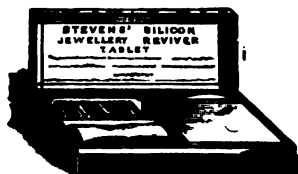
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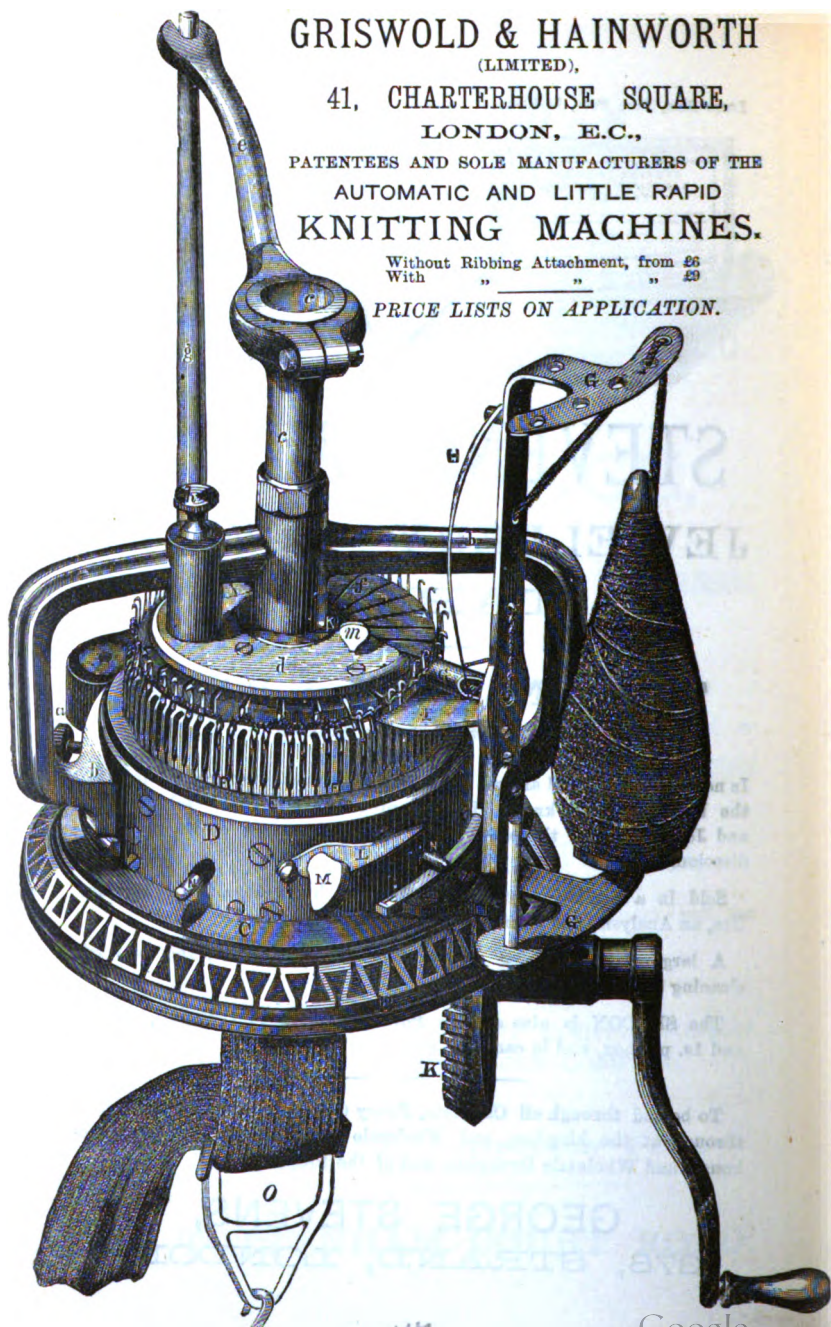
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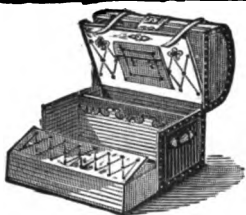
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